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Clatsop County, Oregon

Welcomes You

TO THE

Lewis & Clark

**Sesquicentennial
Celebration**

August 20—28, 1955

ASTORIA, CANNON BEACH, HAMMOND,
WARRENTON, GEARHART and SEASIDE

This Folder 10c



The LEWIS & CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL
Committee of Clatsop County, Oregon, Inc.

P. O. Box 324 - - Astoria, Oregon



Mr. & Mrs. Stanley F. Young,
5202 Murray Road,
Cherry Chase 15, Md.

Distinguished Guests Fill Up Old Astoria Home

One of Astoria's stately old homes, that of the Harry Swansons, is filled with Regatta house guests, as it was in the days of Regattas of long ago. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swanson Sr. motored out from their home in Chadron, Neb., through Bryce and Zion canyons in Utah, to San Francisco and up the coast, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Young, uncle of Mrs. Swanson Jr., are here from Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Swanson Sr., who was state president of the American Legion auxiliary in Nebraska, where she has been a member for 34 years, is now serving on the national executive board of the Legion auxiliary 8 et 40.

Stanley Young, author of books on wild birds and animals of the North American continent, was sent here by the government to be the main speaker at the dedication of Fort Clatsop Sunday. He will also make an informal address on some of the stuffed mammal specimens he shipped here, and which were native to this area when Lewis and Clark made their winter camp here, Wednesday at the Clatsop county museum.

It's Sesquicentennial Time For Clatsop County!

Barbecue Attracts Many



More than 1400 participated in the barbecue held Sunday immediately preceeding the Fort Clatsop dedication ceremony. Above,

some of the guests, are shown getting their share of the feast. Most of the 40 men serving were grange men of the county.

Memories of the close of the Astoria Regatta and the opening of the Sesquicentennial are shown in the surrounding pictures. Right, children didn't mind the waits during the giant Regatta-Sesqui parade Saturday. It meant pennies from heaven!



Dappled sun and shadow from the tall firs and rustling vine maples of the historic fort grounds formed a perfect spot for the thousands of picnickers who attended the elk barbecue, given by the Clatsop county granges, prior

to the dedication of Fort Clatsop Sunday. Indian tepees of the Celilo tribe, pitched beside the restored fort, added an appropriate note of atmosphere to the scene.





Tommie Thompson and Queen Delores of the Celilo Indians



Vice Chairman Otto Owen accepts U. S. flag, replica of one flown in 1805 at the time of Lewis and Clark Expedition, to be flown over Fort Clatsop.(15 stars and 15 bars)

Thousands Attend Fort Clatsop Dedication



Left, Gov. Paul Patterson dedicates Fort Clatsop to the name of its conquerors in the memory of the pioneers who came after it. Below, he reads the dedication prayer, and to all Americans of the future.



An example of the colorful regalla that was rampant at the fort dedication Sunday is shown here with Gen. William Dean, Korean war hero, and admiral of the 1955 Regatta, center, Chief Tommy Thompson, 101, of the Celilo Indians, front row, and behind Gen. Dean, in 1895 army captain's uniform, Meriwether Lewis, descendant of the intrepid explorer.



Gates of Fort Clatsop open as the 186th Infantry Regiment of Oregon's National Guard file out, following their precision marching, including the difficult "suicide" drill, during the fort dedication, for which they were the official color guard.



Introduction of Stanley P. Young by O.W. Owen, Vice Chm. Centennial Com.



Stanley P. Young begins his address

Davidson Clark's Contribution to Natural History of Lower Columbia River

LEWIS' AND CLARK'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER AREA

By Stanley P. Young - Aug. 21, 1955

LEWIS AND CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL

Governor Patterson, Distinguished Guests, and Fellow Astorians:

It affords me great pleasure to be chosen to speak before you on this memorable occasion.

More than one-half century ago, four young, growing Astoria youths - amongst whom was your distinguished Vice Chairman of this Sesquicentennial - decided they would enjoy an early spring picnic, so with packed lunches, a rickety old carry-all, and a not-too-robust horse we struck out from Astoria and headed for Olney. A short distance out from that hamlet we came to a beautiful fenced tract of land, then owned by the Booth Packing Company interests. Picking a site within said enclosure that was surrounded by spring-budded maple trees, we proceeded to build a fire - Boy-Scout-like - over which to cook our bacon, eggs and coffee. We were well along on this project when, all of a sudden, a booming voice sounded out from an adjacent thicket, "Who in Hell gave you a permit to build a fire and picnic here?" No one had, of course, for we thought we were well into the wilderness as Olney, to four youths in those days, was a long way from Astoria - especially when reached by one-horse shay. The thought never dawned upon us that we were trespassers. Well, we were unceremoniously kicked out, but not before we were told to put out our fire with water obtained from Young's River, a half-mile away - or stand trial and be prosecuted in court.

Where to go now was a problem. Memory fails me as to which one of us suggested that we back-track from Olney and picnic at this historic site upon which we are now gathered; that is exactly what we did, but not until we were thoroughly drenched enroute by one of those heavy rains so constantly referred to by Lewis and Clark in their journals while they were domiciled here.

Of course, this area at the time of our picnic was pretty much of an over-grown thicket. We were soon able to find, however, several open meadow-like spots, one of which we chose and started to picnic all over again. Near where we built our fire stood an old and immense much-decayed Douglas fir stump, which, because of its size, intrigued all of us youths. My many future mature years of research regarding the Lewis and Clark journey, especially with regard to the contributions they made to natural history of this area, have led me to believe that this old Douglas fir stump was the remnant of the table that Lewis and Clark had used while here at Fort Clatsop. It will be recalled their journals state that this Douglas fir, after being felled, was too large a stump to be worked out, so it was left unmolested where it had grown and served as a table top for Lewis and Clark within the confines of Fort Clatsop. I recall each one of us so believed this to be the table at the time, inasmuch as each of us took a piece of it as a souvenir. While it is much decayed, I still have that piece of stump somewhere among my many natural history specimens.

It is peculiar how one's life works out and the part Dame Fate seems to play in it. Here I find myself some 50 years later, honored by standing before you near an old boyhood picnic spot - in the intervening years having chosen my life's avocation in the field of natural history. All of this makes possible a brief resume of the subject your distinguished Sesquicentennial Committee has given me - "Lewis' and Clark's Contribution to the Natural History of the Lower Columbia River Area."

So I shall now delve into their major zoological discoveries made here and in the surrounding areas during the close of 1805 until their departure, March 1806.

It will be recalled when these explorers reached the Lower Columbia and during their stay here they witnessed the fall, winter and spring migrations of all our main North American species of migratory waterfowl, mentioning among these the immense flock of swans (a bird near extinction in this area), geese and ducks. They and their fellow co-workers were probably the first Americans to so record.

Also they were the first Americans to inform the world regarding that subspecies of elk, the forest dwelling form which was finally described by the late Dr. C. Hart Merriam on December 18, 1897, and named for the late distinguished Theodore Roosevelt - hence our native elk in these parts have since become known as the Roosevelt elk. This animal was the main source of meat supply for the occupants of

Fort Clatsop. I have often been intrigued about the numerous elk killings made while the explorers were here, for between December 1, 1805, and March 20, 1806, the Lewis and Clark hunters killed in this area 131 elk, together with 20 deer, from which they had made 338 pairs of moccasins from the elk hides for use on their return journey. At this point, it will be of interest to know there was published in Scribner's Magazine for June 1904 the ground plan of this Fort that William Clark had traced upon the rough elkskin cover of his field book. This came to light either at the close of the 19th or beginning of the present century among the newly-discovered Lewis and Clark records made at that time. The first killing of these elk on the Lower Columbia appears to have been made in our present John Day River area above Tongue Point, as the main party was awaiting on Tongue Point the return of Merriwether Lewis, who had gone down further south and west to locate this spot. This was followed by two earlier elk killings near present Point Adams. The bulk, however, were taken apparently on the surrounding areas of present Astoria, the Young's River section, and along the bottom lands between this Fort and Seaside, especially along the old Salt Cairns trail leading from here.

Most every student of Western America well knows the part the sea otter played in the exploratory work of the Pacific coastal waters, and the keen competition that was fostered for its fur by the various Eastern American, English and Russian interests so they could obtain the maximum quantities of this diamond of the fur species.

Lewis and Clark apparently saw it for the first time in the waters of the Lower Columbia as they canoed down the river below The Dalles. However, it was not until they were exploring the Washington side of the Lower Columbia near Chinook, on the 21st of November, 1805, that they spotted a sea otter skin covering the person of one Chinook Indian. Struck by its beauty, these explorers offered every inducement in trade for the skin, but without success with anything they were able to offer. It appeared the crux of the situation was that the possessor of the sea otter skin would listen to nothing but a trade involving blue beads. The captains were short on these as they had left the East with not nearly enough of them for trade. As a last resort they succeeded in inducing Sacajawea to hand over a belt decorated with the much desired blue beads, which she was wearing on her person. So the swap was consummated.

(Display the otter specimens, with a brief account of the sea otter's beauty, its wearing quality, etc., where found now, and the numbers.)

Probably the most interesting contribution the Lewis and Clark party made to natural history was made the preceding day, November 20, 1805, while exploring 10 miles north of Cape Disappointment, and again on March 16, 1806, in this immediate area where we now stand, shortly before they abandoned Fort Clatsop to return East. Before displaying the specimen of this now almost extinct bird, the California Condor, it will be of interest to digress briefly, and in so doing I quote from the Harry Harris account published in January 1941:

"The record begins with respect to this bird with the published diary of a barefoot Carmelite friar, Fr. Antonio de la Ascension, who in 1602, from the tossing deck of a tiny Spanish ship, captained by Sebastian Vizcaino, observed on a California beach the stranded carcass of a huge whale (conceivably and probably) surrounded by a cloud of ravenous cormorants. Here indeed is material with which to stir the most dormant imagination; civilized man for the first time beholding the greatest volant bird recorded in human history, and not merely an isolated individual or two, but an immense swarm rending at their food, shuffling about in crowds for a place at the gorge, fighting and slapping with their great wings at their fellows, pushing, tugging at red meat, silently making a great commotion, and in the end stalking drunkenly to a distance with crop too heavy to carry aloft, leaving space for others of the circling throng to descend to the feast!

"In the 167 years following Vizcaino's successful voyage, Spain made no further attempt to explore upper California, and not until 1769 were expeditions by both land and sea sent north from New Spain with a view to colonizing favored regions, notably on San Diego and Monterey bays. It is likely that no white men were within the range of the species during this long interval, save possibly the Russians on the north, about which nothing certain has been traced, and the Jesuit missionary explorers in Lower California, whose numerous and scattered documents have yielded nothing larger than a Turkey Buzzard.

"No American had brought back any concrete evidence that an unknown vulture of immense size existed on the Pacific coast up until the time when Lewis and Clark were sent out by President Jefferson to discover what lay beyond the headwaters of the great Purchase. As was the custom then, the government allowed its explorers, as part of their reward, the privilege of being first to realize on the public demand for their narrative. Lewis and Clark were in no hurry to accept this privilege. Instead, Patrick Gass, a sergeant in their command, was permitted to publish the first authentic information on the epochal exploration and his book contains the first account of the California Condor published in the United States. [It will be recalled that besides the journals kept by Lewis and Clark, others were written by Ordway, Floyd, Whitehouse and Frazer. Frazer's has been lost; Ordway's disappeared for nearly a century]. The first [Gass] edition, a small duodecimo of only 262 pages, printed in 1807, has long ago become a collector's item of stiff price and great rarity, as most copies were worn out by much handling. However, the book has been reprinted time and again, and the text is easy of access. The following notes have been culled from this issue:

" 'Wednesday 20th [November, 1805, mouth of Columbia River]. They [Capt. Clark and party] killed a remarkably large buzzard, of a species different from any I had seen. It was 9 feet across the wings, and 3 feet 10 inches from the bill to the tail.

" 'Sunday 16th [March, 1806, winter quarters about 30 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River]. Yesterday while I was absent, getting our meat home, one of the hunters killed two vultures, the largest fowls I have ever seen. I never saw such as these except on the Columbia River and the seacoast.

" 'Friday 28th [March, 1806, Deer Island, Columbia River]. When our men went for the deer, they found that the fowls had devoured four of the carcasses entirely, except the bones.' "

Finally, we come to that small creature often referred to as the mountain beaver, or by the Indian name "Sewellel." This animal is not to be confused with the larger beaver of the historic fur trade. The specimen herewith displayed was collected at Astoria by the late Dr. A. K. Fisher in 1897. Few remained in these parts during my boyhood, but I succeeded in trapping several during my youth in remote areas back of Astoria along the old pipeline leading to Bear Creek. The lad in those days who was lucky enough to do so became the kingpin in his boyhood gang. This creature prefers timber country in the gulches and ravines where there is considerable moisture and a dense growth of vegetation.

Lewis and Clark found the skins of the mountain beaver in general use for fur robes and blankets among the Lower Columbia Indians. Later, in 1827, David Douglas, the noted botanist for whom the Douglas fir is named, likewise noted it among the Indians in the garments they wore. Still later, about 1860, Suckley, the naturalist, saw them used for clothing. The skin is strong and light, and when prime, possesses

a neutral brown color. It is well-suited for linings of light outer garments.

While north of Cape Disappointment, Clark described a deer killed by the hunters with him. This description is the first or original description of the Columbian Black-Tailed Deer.

Lewis and Clark were the first to mention our near-extinct large brown wolf, called Lalo by the Clatsop Indians, and in the Chinook jargon was spelled "Leloo." This large timber wolf held out on Clatsop plains as a part of its coastal range until 1867, some 80 years after the explorers stay here. These coastal wolves used elk trails as their travelways. They were mentioned by Peter Corney as committing depredations on the goats and pigs in his description of Astoria written in 1817. This animal, often dubbed the "wolf of Lewis and Clark" is now practically extinct in its former range of forested areas in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California.

In concluding this resume, the allotted time for it has permitted only a few of the highlights of the main outstanding natural history discoveries that were made in this area by Lewis and Clark and their soldier-mechanic-hunters. No more fitting tribute of these intrepid men, our first Americans, is better given than that which has been stated by the late Theodore Roosevelt, himself a world renowned naturalist, when he wrote in his book "The Winning of the West" as follows:

"They were men without any pretensions to scientific learning, but they were singularly close and accurate observers. Few explorers who did and saw so much that was actually new have written of their deeds with such quiet absence of boastfulness and have drawn their description with such complete freedom from exaggeration."

Friends, this appearance before you and speaking to you on this historic spot, as well as the return to the picnic grounds of those four Astoria youths of some 50 years ago, has been one of the highlights of my 39 years of official life as a biologist in the field of natural history. I am greatly indebted to your Committee in requesting my presence here and deeply appreciative of my own immediate superiors in the Fish and Wildlife Service, together with Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, in authorizing my being here. I thank you all so very much.

Astorian ^{Evening} Budget

Astoria, Oregon, Monday, August 22, 1935

There Was Barely Standing Room



Even standing room was scarce Sunday at the dedication of Historic Fort Clatsop. Above, visitors of all ages stand as Jack W. Peterson sings "The Star Spangled Banner." Dedication speech was by Gov. Paul L. Patterson and main address was by Stanley P. Young, noted naturalist and member of the US Interior department.

Many Attend Dedication Of New Fort

Fort Collins is today the largest group in the district. The fact that these people were who took their names from the fact that they were in the hands of the Indians and their names.

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Miss VanLanens Named

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Welcomes You

Lewis & Clark

Sesquicentennial

Celebration

August 20—28, 1955

ROBERT D. BROWN, JR. HARMON, N. J. 08061-1000

This Folder 10c



August 20—28, 1955

ASTORIA, HAMMOND, WARRENTON, SEASIDE.
GEARHART AND CANNON BEACH

General Headquarters and Information: 419 Commercial Street in Astoria — Telephones 90 and 136 and Chamber of Commerce in Seaside—Telephone 42 For Additional Information Ask any Sesquicentennial Information Booth.

A souvenir of your visit to the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial is available to all visitors.

This souvenir is an exact duplicate cast from the same dies as the Grade I Medal presented by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to the most important Indian Chiefs they encountered on their explorations. Today, 150 years later, this same token is being presented to patrons who by their contributions are making the Lewis and Clark Celebration possible. These medals are now on display in all of the five towns within Clatsop County.

Jefferson Peace Medals are available only to patrons of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Celebration. Patronages may be obtained by paying for each \$10.00 to the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee, Astoria, Oregon.

These patronages may be purchased at Sesqui-centennial Headquarters, 419 Commercial St. Astoria or at banks in Astoria and Seaside.

General Day by Day Schedule of Events

IN ADDITION TO THE DAILY SCHEDULE, THE
FOLLOWING ATTRACTIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE
EACH DAY

Saturday, August 20
Astoria Regatta and Opening
Sesquicentennial Events

From A.M. Estimated Number, Including Number of First
Time-Visiting Members and 11, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330, 360, 390, 420, 450, 480, 510, 540, 570, 600, 630, 660, 690, 720, 750, 780, 810, 840, 870, 900, 930, 960, 990, 1020, 1050, 1080, 1110, 1140, 1170, 1200, 1230, 1260, 1290, 1320, 1350, 1380, 1410, 1440, 1470, 1500, 1530, 1560, 1590, 1620, 1650, 1680, 1710, 1740, 1770, 1800, 1830, 1860, 1890, 1920, 1950, 1980, 2010, 2040, 2070, 2100, 2130, 2160, 2190, 2220, 2250, 2280, 2310, 2340, 2370, 2400, 2430, 2460, 2490, 2520, 2550, 2580, 2610, 2640, 2670, 2700, 2730, 2760, 2790, 2820, 2850, 2880, 2910, 2940, 2970, 3000, 3030, 3060, 3090, 3120, 3150, 3180, 3210, 3240, 3270, 3300, 3330, 3360, 3390, 3420, 3450, 3480, 3510, 3540, 3570, 3600, 3630, 3660, 3690, 3720, 3750, 3780, 3810, 3840, 3870, 3900, 3930, 3960, 3990, 4020, 4050, 4080, 4110, 4140, 4170, 4200, 4230, 4260, 4290, 4320, 4350, 4380, 4410, 4440, 4470, 4500, 4530, 4560, 4590, 4620, 4650, 4680, 4710, 4740, 4770, 4800, 4830, 4860, 4890, 4920, 4950, 4980, 5010, 5040, 5070, 5100, 5130, 5160, 5190, 5220, 5250, 5280, 5310, 5340, 5370, 5400, 5430, 5460, 5490, 5520, 5550, 5580, 5610, 5640, 5670, 5700, 5730, 5760, 5790, 5820, 5850, 5880, 5910, 5940, 5970, 6000, 6030, 6060, 6090, 6120, 6150, 6180, 6210, 6240, 6270, 6300, 6330, 6360, 6390, 6420, 6450, 6480, 6510, 6540, 6570, 6600, 6630, 6660, 6690, 6720, 6750, 6780, 6810, 6840, 6870, 6900, 6930, 6960, 6990, 7020, 7050, 7080, 7110, 7140, 7170, 7200, 7230, 7260, 7290, 7320, 7350, 7380, 7410, 7440, 7470, 7500, 7530, 7560, 7590, 7620, 7650, 7680, 7710, 7740, 7770, 7800, 7830, 7860, 7890, 7920, 7950, 7980, 8010, 8040, 8070, 8100, 8130, 8160, 8190, 8220, 8250, 8280, 8310, 8340, 8370, 8400, 8430, 8460, 8490, 8520, 8550, 8580, 8610, 8640, 8670, 8700, 8730, 8760, 8790, 8820, 8850, 8880, 8910, 8940, 8970, 9000, 9030, 9060, 9090, 9120, 9150, 9180, 9210, 9240, 9270, 9300, 9330, 9360, 9390, 9420, 9450, 9480, 9510, 9540, 9570, 9600, 9630, 9660, 9690, 9720, 9750, 9780, 9810, 9840, 9870, 9900, 9930, 9960, 9990, 10020, 10050, 10080, 10110, 10140, 10170, 10200, 10230, 10260, 10290, 10320, 10350, 10380, 10410, 10440, 10470, 10500, 10530, 10560, 10590, 10620, 10650, 10680, 10710, 10740, 10770, 10800, 10830, 10860, 10890, 10920, 10950, 10980, 11010, 11040, 11070, 11100, 11130, 11160, 11190, 11220, 11250, 11280, 11310, 11340, 11370, 11400, 11430, 11460, 11490, 11520, 11550, 11580, 11610, 11640, 11670, 11700, 11730, 11760, 11790, 11820, 11850, 11880, 11910, 11940, 11970, 12000, 12030, 12060, 12090, 12120, 12150, 12180, 12210, 12240, 12270, 12300, 12330, 12360, 12390, 12420, 12450, 12480, 12510, 12540, 12570, 12600, 12630, 12660, 12690, 12720, 12750, 12780, 12810, 12840, 12870, 12900, 12930, 12960, 12990, 13020, 13050, 13080, 13110, 13140, 13170, 13200, 13230, 13260, 13290, 13320, 13350, 13380, 13410, 13440, 13470, 13500, 13530, 13560, 13590, 13620, 13650, 13680, 13710, 13740, 13770, 13800, 13830, 13860, 13890, 13920, 13950, 13980, 14010, 14040, 14070, 14100, 14130, 14160, 14190, 14220, 14250, 14280, 14310, 14340, 14370, 14400, 14430, 14460, 14490, 14520, 14550, 14580, 14610, 14640, 14670, 14700, 14730, 14760, 14790, 14820, 14850, 14880, 14910, 14940, 14970, 15000, 15030, 15060, 15090, 15120, 15150, 15180, 15210, 15240, 15270, 15300, 15330, 15360, 15390, 15420, 15450, 15480, 15510, 15540, 15570, 15600, 15630, 15660, 15690, 15720, 15750, 15780, 15810, 15840, 15870, 15900, 15930, 15960, 15990, 16020, 16050, 16080, 16110, 16140, 16170, 16200, 16230, 16260, 16290, 16320, 16350, 16380, 16410, 16440, 16470, 16500, 16530, 16560, 16590, 16620, 16650, 16680, 16710, 16740, 16770, 16800, 16830, 16860, 16890, 16920, 16950, 16980, 17010, 17040, 17070, 17100, 17130, 17160, 17190, 17220, 17250, 17280, 17310, 17340, 17370, 17400, 17430, 17460, 17490, 17520, 17550, 17580, 17610, 17640, 17670, 17700, 17730, 17760, 17790, 17820, 17850, 17880, 17910, 17940, 17970, 18000, 18030, 18060, 18090, 18120, 18150, 18180, 18210, 18240, 18270, 18300, 18330, 18360, 18390, 18420, 18450, 18480, 18510, 18540, 18570, 18600, 18630, 18660, 18690, 18720, 18750, 18780, 18810, 18840, 18870, 18900, 18930, 18960, 18990, 19020, 1

1:00—4:30 P.M. Open House aboard U.S. Naval vessels moored at the Foot of 11th Street and 10th Street, Astoria

9:00 P.M. Sou'wester Garden Club Flower Show at Gearhart School. Silver Tea

THE GRAND SESQUICENTENNIAL-REGATTA

4:00-6:00 P.M. GRAND BAND JAMOREE - presenting a parade at hand in a two-hour battle of the bands in the Field, Major's Administration.

7:30 P.M. Parade of Quattro, sponsored by Astoria Junior-Seniors featuring the song groups of the Pacific Northwest at Astoria Armory, admission \$10.00 with Regatta Button, \$1.50 without Regatta Button.

Station 10. Pioneer Inn on Exchange Street between 7th and 10th. Admission: Regular Button or \$40. Open to the public until 1900.

June 2nd - Queen's Ball at Elk's Club. Grand March
at 10 O'Clock. Admission: Tickets \$1.00 or \$1.50.

Sunday, August 21
Sesquicentennial Celebration
Dedication Day

Attend the Church of Your Choice.

9:00 A.M. - Parents: Breakfast in Admin. Atrium. Tables set up for meeting of parents with staff. The staff bring documents, make copies, in Spanish printed letters, they get papers from the children. All ready for 10:00.

Table 17.5 – *continued* (a) *EWPs* – *Adopting* with *low density*
 (b) *Adopting* with *high density* (c) *Adopting* with *low density*

AND CREATED THE WORLD; AND GOD CREATED
THE PEOPLE.
FOR THEM TO SEEK AND TO DISCOVER
ITS WONDERS.



The natives called it a "war canoe with the wings of a great bird"; as the American ship *Columbus* crossed into the estuary of The Great River of the West, Captain Robert Gray and his crew on this day became the FIRST white men to view what heretofore had been a legend. The Great River of the West still heretofore, is known as the *Columbia*, in honor of the greatest vessel of old days, which bore them, here from it's home port, Boston, Mass.

Ownership

Exploration

The London and Clark Museum and the Clark County Courthouse
in Lexington, Ky., 1910. (Clark County Courthouse, Lexington, Ky.,
1910.)

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Cannons: Wreck of U.S.S. Shark: Cannon Beach

It could be noted here that the survivors of the "Shark" found their way back to Astoria, and on a rock near the beach of the river near the present site of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, chiseled the story of the fate of their ship. In 1865 the bark "Industry" was lost, and its survivors chiseled the story of that shipwreck on that same rock. In later years a building covered the rock, but in 1912 when the city burned, the building covering the rock burned also, leaving the old landmark once more. It was then that the Astoria Kiwanis Club paid to have the part of the rock with the monument moved to a park-site on top of one of the hills so that now should a fire it might more readily

Salt Cairn: Seaside

Turn Around: Seaside

Young's Bay

Astor Column:

Canneries:

Fort Astoria:

First Cemetery in Northwest:

The cemetery was built just east of the fort and just above the reaches of the river tide. At the present site of the U.S. Building.

The first was given on Sunday, the 10th, and the second on Monday, the 11th.

Churches

Commerce

Lewis & Clark were here in 1805.
You can be here in 1955.

Historical Points of Interest

Clatsop County, Oregon

Whale: Elk Creek

An Ek'ola or Whale washed ashore in January, 1896 while the Lewis and Clark expedition was wintering at Fort Clatsop. When the Indians brought the blubber to trade, they told the white men where the big fish could be found. The entire party at once

Old Pioneer Cemetery:

Shelling of Oregon Coast in 1942:

From the records of various towns and the journals of the Methodist Mission it appears that the Indians chiefly follow their traditional ways. The population of the 12 districts seems to be divided by a sharply marked line of race and color. The only race that lives in domestic harmony

Wreck of the Peter Iredale:

Fort Stevens:

Town of Hammond:

Town of Warrenton

Named for George Wadsworth, one of Clatsop's early
settlers, who founded the town. His house is the
large one to the left before you cross the railroad
tracks as you go to leave the town north-bound.

Fort Clatsop:

There is no more in the spot than before. I was here the 10th and 11th. I spent the winter of 1890 and 1891. The fish was better. There were 3 down along the wall and 4

Page 3

First Post Office:

First Customs House:

Flavel House or Clatsop County Historical Museum:

Longue Point Naval Station:

ASTORIA, HAMMOND, WARRENTON, SEASIDE
GEARHART AND CANNON BEACH

General Headquarters and Information: 419 Commercial Street in Astoria — Telephones 92 and 138 and Chamber of Commerce in Seaside—Telephone 42 For Additional Information Ask any SeasideAstoria International Interview Booth.

A journal of your visit to the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center is available to all visitors.

This souvenir is an exact duplicate cast from the same dies as the Gendie & Madai presented by Captains McIntosh, Lewis and Wilson Clark to the most important Indian Chiefs they encountered on their explorations. Today, 110 years later, this same token is being presented to patrons who by their contributions are making the Lewis and Clark Celebration possible. These medals are now on display in all of the five towns within Custer County.

Jettison Pods Module are available only to persons of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Celebration. Petriographs may be obtained by paying for with \$12.00 to the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee, Astoria, Oregon.

These gastronomic ways are presented at several restaurants. Headquarters: 418 DuPont Street, Astoria or at home in Astoria and Seaside.

IN ADDITION TO THE DAILY SCHEDULE, THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIONS WILL BE SCHEDULED EACH DAY:

Align windows in landscape orientation. The
colored strips and markings in memory
control atmosphere.

Markus G. Meyer, *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 72 (2004), 103-124.

Yates, J.M. (2000) *Formaldehyde: Toxicological and Environmental Aspects*. Marcel Dekker, New York.



Three former youthful picnicker's at site of Fort Clatsop, Ore.
together for first time in fifty years. Seeding left to right

Horris Adair, banker
Therwood, Ore.

Otto Owen, Sergeant
Astoria, Ore.

Stanley F. Young,
biologist



Chairman Hanson of Sesqui-centennial committee announcing choice of
Miss Sacajawea.

V.S. Gov't. Mammal and Bird specimens used in S.P. Young's speech on title



Lower right. Blond, blue-eyed beauty, Connie Winterstein, shows her amusement, mirth and audacity, with a surprised wisp, when she was declared Miss Sara-Jane of the Songul, as Lydia Large, Sara-Jane's attendant, shows the white headband on her blond curls.

Miss Sara-Jane, Connie Winterstein, addresses her Songul subjects, following her crowning by Lydia Large, attendant of Sara-Jane.

Dream of Pioneer Daughter Realized In Dedication of Lewis, Clark Fort

BY VIRGINIA JENSON
Staff Correspondent, The Oregonian

ASTORIA (Special) — Early in the 1800's a native Astorian visited the site of Fort Clatsop and mused that it would be a fine thing if the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805-06 could be restored to its original site with the original equipment and a display of the site under its original name.

Last Sunday that Astorian, Fredy McGowan, had a fine and charming idea in his mind to restore the site of the fort to its original site with the original equipment and a display of the site under its original name.

Old Records Sought

Mrs. Hall, whose name is on the records of the Lewis and Clark expedition, found in the records of the Lewis and Clark expedition that at long last the site of the fort was found. She found that the fort was built on the site of the Lewis and Clark expedition and that the fort was built on the site of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Clatsop County has received in its records of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and it is now the property of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Interest in the Lewis and Clark expedition has been growing since the Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered. The Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered in 1805 and it was the Lewis and Clark expedition that was the first to cross the continent.

Old Flag Duplicated

Pride in the Lewis and Clark expedition has been growing since the Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered. The Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered in 1805 and it was the Lewis and Clark expedition that was the first to cross the continent.

Painted at the last Astorian, the Lewis and Clark expedition was the first to cross the continent. The Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered in 1805 and it was the Lewis and Clark expedition that was the first to cross the continent.



ASTORIA (Special) — Mrs. Emma Williamson, Astoria, served as hostess at the dedication of the Lewis and Clark monument in Clatsop county last week. The first of the Lewis and Clark expedition was guided by the explorer, with a few other ships, one of the earliest explorers the explorer found at the end of the trip. At right is Robert J. Hays, chairman of the committee.

Education Fund Sought

Throughout the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Lewis and Clark expedition was the first to cross the continent. The Lewis and Clark expedition was discovered in 1805 and it was the Lewis and Clark expedition that was the first to cross the continent.

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A Monument Afoot

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Sesqui Officials Hail Good Beginning for Celebration

Sesquicentennial officials today were elated to a good-for start of the week-long celebration of the 150th anniversary of the military expedition which marked possession of the Pacific Northwest for the United States.

Officials estimated that more than 10,000 visitors have arrived and stayed overnight for the celebration.

Unusually great numbers attended all opening day events Sunday.

The first dinner of the celebration breakfast in the Astoria Sunday was served to some 2500 people, according to Mary Lee Thomsen, chairman of the committee in charge.

The ballroom held at Fort Stevens provided the Sunday afternoon dedication ceremony was served to more than 1400 visitors by 40 men, mostly from precincts of the county.

Eight hundred pounds of bagged bread was served along with meat, pork, clam, hot corn, milk, coffee and French bread, the committee reported.

More than 1000 visitors turned out Sunday evening at Fort Stevens to see Indian dances performed to the Order of the Arrow, a new kind of regalia from Portland.

Robert L. Hanson, Sesqui chairman, said today that everything went magnificently opening day, and that the committee was highly pleased by the start of the celebration.

Today Sesquicentennial officials received in Seaside, with a parade at 12:30, followed by formal dedication of the Lewis and Clark monument.

United States Sen. Edward L. Neuhouser was main speaker at the ceremony. Sen. Neuhouser, who once a week home in Deschutes, has arrived there to spend a two weeks vacation following close of the session at Congress and will be among distinguished Sesqui visitors.

Americans of today can learn from the great Lewis and Clark expedition "how to take the long view of the future," Sen. Neuhouser declared this morning at the dedication of the monument, said to be the historic monument 150 years ago of the Oregon trail.

Neuhouser, speaker of several times on the Lewis and Clark saga, reminded his listeners that President Jefferson had been officially attacked for sending the expedition and that party to try to find a route across the continent to the mouth of the legendary Columbia river.

"Political enemies of Jefferson claimed that the cost of \$2500 used in Oregon was a waste," Neuhouser said. They predicted

Lewis and Clark never would be heard of again. And, years after the triumphant return of the explorers to civilization, Great Britain continued to insist that the region west of St. Louis probably never would be reached through again."

Neuhouser pointed out that the prevailing opinion in America always had been hopeful and had taken "the big view, the long view, the brave view." He said that four prominent non-United States and Clark, which 1843 moved into unknown country, of which there was nothing map or chart. He described Meriwether Lewis as one of the great explorers of all times, deserving to rank in history with Balboa, Columbus, Magellan and Marquette.

The Oregon Sesqui committee said the outcome of his own journey over the entire Lewis and Clark trail in 1973, tracing the route of the Corps of Discovery from St. Louis to the Oregon sea coast.

Tonight a fireworks display on the Seaside beach will wind up the first of two Seaside days.

Auto racers guided tours of the county are scheduled for visitors today and tomorrow, leaving the John Jacob Astor hotel at 10 a. m. Max Leonard Schick is chairman of the committee in charge, which has laid out itineraries of interest and arranged transportation for large numbers of visitors.

City police today expressed their gratitude to the number of local residents who left their cars at home Saturday and walked in the parade.

Thanks to the cooperation of everyone attending the event, they said the traffic problem was much better than they had anticipated. The only trouble was a bit up in south county traffic across the Youngs Bay bridge they said. Traffic was jammed at that point for about an hour in heavy traffic dispersed with no trouble.

The police were aided in diverting traffic by state police, police yamvay and Const. F. W. Thomas, Warrenton.

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1933

CITY EDITION— 34 PAGES PRICE 5c

Condor Find of Lewis, Clark Related To Astoria Fete Honoring Explorers

BY HAROLD HUGHES

Pictures on Wirephoto Page

FOUR CLAYTON photographs of the photos of great condors, the greatest birds, recorded in the United States, were shown this morning at the Astoria fete honoring the Lewis and Clark expedition. The birds were shown as a picture of a big bird with its wings spread, and its head turned back, as if it were looking over its shoulder at the hunter.

The great birds, which the Lewis and Clark expedition found on the river Columbia by Lewis and Clark in the year 1805, were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete.

The Lewis and Clark expedition found the birds on the river Columbia by Lewis and Clark in the year 1805. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete.

Blindfolded Men Work

The blindfolded men had been blindfolded in the fete. The blindfolded men had been blindfolded in the fete. The blindfolded men had been blindfolded in the fete.

The Lewis and Clark expedition found the birds on the river Columbia by Lewis and Clark in the year 1805. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete. The birds were shown in the fete.

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Scout's Trail

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Governor Lamb's Comments

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Additional details on page 11.

Astoria Dates Daily Events

Activities Slated Through Sunday

See Story on Page 1. Also

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Other Winners Listed

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150th Anniversary of the Great Expedition of Lewis and Clark

Speech of
Hon. Richard L. Neuberger
of Oregon

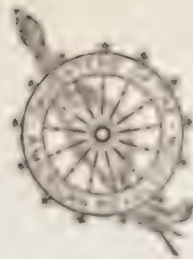
IN THE
Senate of the United States
Tuesday, July 12, 1881

*Not printed
at Government
expense*

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 111–117

Seasiders Hold Sesqui Spotlight

[illegible]



ASTORIA CHAPTER

August 21st, 1900.

Mr. Stanley Young,
Harry Johnson,
1732 Duane St.,
Astoria, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Young:

The Astoria Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are commemorating the First Pioneer Post-office east of the Rocky Mountains by placing a bronze marker at this site on 15th Street near Exchange in Astoria.

This dedication will be held on Wednesday, August 23rd, at 1 o'clock P.M. and is one of the interesting features taking place during the Centennial.

We will be glad to have you attend this important historic event.

Very very truly,

Label Waller

Wednesday Slate To Include Post Office Dedication

Dedication of the site of the first post office west of the Rockies will be a Wednesday afternoon feature of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" program.

The dedication is scheduled at 2 p. m. Wednesday at the new post office on 15th street, a gift to the city of Astoria, built by the Astoria Post Office—according to officials of the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter who are in charge.

Rep. Walter Norblad is to be guest speaker. The Rev. Hugh McKelvey, Clatsop Place, will give the invocation. Otto Olsen of Clatsop Hospital, secretary, will be master of ceremonies.

The D.A.R. chapter is providing a luncheon subject to mark the site.

The first post office was established in 1847 by John M. Norblad, who had come to Astoria in 1842 and had not a frame when the same was included in Norblad's Article.

In 1847 Norblad returned to the west and brought with him a plan of a government reservation at Astoria. He brought a dwelling that had been built by the Rev. John Fisher and converted it into a residence. The house proved for many years long after it ceased to be used for post office purposes.

Among distinguished guests scheduled to attend the event are Hon. Alexander Allen, Portland, and Marine Adam Thompson, grandson of John Allen. Distinguished visitors in Astoria are Marine Young, acting Astorian, who is now a postmaster on the U.S. Mail, and William Miller.

Postoffice Marker Dedicated



Congressman Walter Norblad was the speaker during ceremonies Wednesday dedicating the new plaque marking the site of the first postoffice west of the Rockies. Marker was put up between Exchange and Frank-

lin streets on 15th by the local Daughters of the American Revolution. Norblad is shown on stand surrounded by honored guests at the dedication.

(A-B Photo)

Evening Journal-Budget, Astoria, Oregon, Thursday, August 25, 1953

PO Once Stood Here



Story of Page 1

Standing before the new plaque put up by the Astoria Daughters of American Revolution marking the site of the first postoffice west of the rocks, (standing) are Mrs. Albert Francis Cune Bay, state regent of the DAR, Mrs. Agnes Day, granddaughter of Chief Ishwari, Lida Larsen, direct de-

scendant of Suckoway, William Clark, Jr., direct descendant of the founder of the Lewis and Clark party, and Merriam Larsen, direct descendant of the other captain of the party. The plaque was dedicated by Congressman Walter Stenholm during ceremonies at 10th and Exchange streets on Wednesday. (W. H. Photo)



Col. Alex Adair
U.S.A. retired

S. P. Young, Esther Lewis, Lydia Large, Wm. Clark, Otto Owen, Mayor P. Cosovich
Astoria, Oregon



At Site of First Postoffice West of Rocky Mountains

Left to right

S.F. Young, Mariemather Lewis,
direct descendant
of Capt. Lewis

Lydia Large,
direct de-
scendant of
Sackjessie

Mr. Clark and
son, direct
descendants
of Capt. Clark

Miss (Mrs.)



N.A.A. delegation at dedication of plaque marking site of first postoffice
West of Rockies

The Story Behind
the Clatsop County
Historical Center



The Clatsop County
Courthouse
Astoria, Oregon

History . . .

The first recorded history of the area is found in the early 18th century when the first European settlers arrived. The area was then part of the vast Northwest Territory, which was established by the British in 1763. The territory was later divided into several smaller regions, and the area that is now the Northwest Territory was eventually established in 1858.

The Northwest Territory was a vast area of land, covering more than 1.3 million square miles. It was the largest territory in the world at the time, and it was the only territory that was not a part of a country. The territory was established by the British, and it was later divided into several smaller regions.

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*The Women's Page***SOCIAL & CLUB NEWS**

PHILIPPA SEABROOK

Ho Hum! And So to Bed in 1890

Women attending the Picture Exhibit are to be given by the Rotary Club Wednesday from 2-5 at the Clatsop County Museum in the old Capt. Flavel mansion, will have an

insight into our Western history by seeing from sleepy-time girls as Mrs. Don Malarkey, left, with her warming pan, and Mrs. Ed Harvey lighting the wax tapers.

She Greeted Crowds in Historic Old Home



Pioneer dress mingled with modern at the Warrenton Day tea held in the lovely old Warren House Wednesday afternoon. Long lines of women formed on the spacious grounds of the estate, waiting for a chance to meet the hostess, Mrs. George Warren. (Doing camera in black), her daughter-in-

law, Mrs. Iva Warren and to view the vaulted hand-painted ceilings, original wall-paper and priceless antiques. Mrs. Earl Cowdy is presiding at the coffee urn for the tea which was given by the Warrenton Womens Society of Christian Service as their contribution to the bazaar. (A-B Photo)

They Call It the 'Bunny Hop'



This weird serpent-like formation in front of the John Jacob Astor hotel last night was the Astoria version of the popular

dance, "The Bunny Hop." The nightly street dance series will continue through Saturday. (A-B Photo)

August 11, 1935

Mr. Otto Owen,
Vice Chairman of the
Ladies and Gentlemen's Association
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Owen:

In recent conversation with Mr. Stanley Dunn,
who is stationed in this section and who, I understand, is an old
friend of yours, I have learned about the skull of Comstock
preserved in your local museum. Indian skulls are a specialty
of mine, since I have made my care about 15,000. Not very few
in our collection are identifiable as to individual and none as
to an historically important individual. Partly for this reason,
and partly because an accurate scientific record of documented
Indian skulls is needed, I have suggested to Mr. Dunn that he
discuss with you the possibility of borrowing Comstock's skull
for study. I would keep it but a short time and take all precautions
against damage and loss. A report on the skull would be supplied
to you.

As you are perhaps aware, the science of physical
anthropology covers such a large field that few become specialists
in any one aspect. This is especially true of Indian skulls.
Description of these skulls calls for experience, not only
with anthropometric techniques, but with Indian types in general.
In these respects I feel that I am qualified. I have worked for
over 25 years with the largest collection of Indian skulls in the
world.

The importance of the skull which I wish to borrow
depends on its documentation, and therefore I have asked Mr. Dunn
to look into this record with some care. In any scientific
publication it will be necessary to authenticate the specimen by
means of the documentation. Copies of all such records should
come with the skull, if and when the loan is approved.

May I take this opportunity to offer my most sincere
for the success of the Beneficial.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Howard
Curator, Div. of Phys. Anthropol.

Copy to Mr. Dunn.

Concomley Skull May Move Again

The Smithsonian Institution of the United States is now on an expedition to find the skull of the famous Indian chief, Concomley, which was found in 1882.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., wants to buy the skull for scientific study and has asked Old Chief, now chairman of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Commission, for the loan of the skull, now held in the Clatsop County Historical Museum.

Chief said that the request will be referred both to the Clatsop County Historical Society and to the Clatsop Historical Society for their opinion to be taken.

Was Famous Chief

Concomley was chief of the Chinook at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1792. He was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

He befriended the white men of both the Lewis and Clark and Astor parties, introducing to the Indians of both parties and leading to the settlement of the Indians of the Oregon country in the Lewis and Clark region.

Concomley died in 1882 and

was buried, according to Indian custom, in a chamber carved in a large tree trunk along the main highway to the mouth of the Columbia River.

Dr. Meredith Clendinning, Smithsonian Institution, and other members of the Smithsonian Institution, who were on the expedition in 1882 and stayed in the house in England.

Clendinning met a man named Concomley's "friend" in 1882. In an interview with the Smithsonian Institution, he said that he had seen the skull of Concomley in the house in England. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley.

Clendinning also mentioned that "the Smithsonian Institution, which was the first to acquire the skull, was the first to acquire the skull." He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley.

Survived Bombing

Concomley's skull arrived in England and was kept in the house in 1882. It was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

There it remained from 1882 to 1912, surviving a bombing in 1912. It was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

After the war, the Smithsonian Institution, which was the first to acquire the skull, was the first to acquire the skull. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley.

Wants To Make Study

T. D. Stewart, director of the division of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, wants to make a study of the skull of Concomley. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley.

"You can see the skull, which is a very important part of the study of the skull of Concomley. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley."

Concomley's skull was found in the house in 1882. It was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

The Smithsonian Institution, which was the first to acquire the skull, was the first to acquire the skull. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomley.

THE OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1955

Smithsonian Seeks Skull Of Old Chief Concomly

ASTORIA (Special)—The Smithsonian Institution is now on an expedition to find the skull of the famous Indian chief, Concomly, which was found in 1882.

If the Chinook tribe would all agree, according to an announcement by Old Chief, grandson of the famous Chief Concomly, who was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

Head Offered to Board

Later it will be offered to the Smithsonian Institution, which was the first to acquire the skull, was the first to acquire the skull. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomly.

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Chief Concomly, who was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

had been purchased by a board of directors of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Meredith Clendinning of the Smithsonian Institution, who was the first to acquire the skull, was the first to acquire the skull. He said that the skull was found in the house in 1882 and that it was the skull of Concomly.

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From Vancouver to England

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Chief Concomly, who was the last of his race to die in 1882, and the founding of Astoria was made then.

THE CHINOOK SIGN OF FREEDOM :
A STUDY OF THE SKULL OF THE
FAMOUS CHIEF COMCOMLY

BY

T. D. STEWART

*Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology
United States National Museum
Bullington Building*

FROM THE SMITHSONIAN REPORT FOR 1959, PAGES 563-576
(WITH 6 PLATES)



(PUBLICATION 4412)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON : 1960

The Chinook Sign of Freedom: A Study of the Skull of the Famous Chief Comcomly

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(With 6 plates)

November 7th (1895). . . . We had not gone far from this village [Wahkiacums] when the fog cleared off, and we enjoyed the delightful prospect of the ocean—that ocean, the object of all our labors, the reward of all our toils! . . .

November 24th. . . . As we went along the beach we were overtaken by several Indians, who gave us dried sturgeon and wappatoo-roots, and soon met several parties of Chinooks returning from the camp. When we arrived there we found many Chinooks; two of them being chiefs, we went through the ceremony of giving to each a medal, and to the most distinguished a flag. Their names were Comcomly and Chibahlawil.—From *History of the Expedition under the Command of Leitch and Clark*, by Elliott Cones (1893).

. . . The process by which [head] deformity [among the Chinooks] is effected commences immediately after birth. The infant is laid in a wooden trough, by way of cradle. The end on which the head reposes is higher than the rest. A padding is placed on the forehead of the infant, with a piece of bark above it, and is pressed down by cords, which pass through holes on each side of the trough. As the tightening of the padding and the pressing of the head to the board is gradual, the process is said not to be attended with much pain. The appearance of the infant, however, while in this state of compression, is whimsically hideous, and "its little black eyes," we are told, "being forced out by the tightness of the bandages, resemble those of a mouse choked in a trap."

About a year's pressure is sufficient to produce the desired effect, at the end of which time the child emerges from its bandages a complete flathead, and continues so through life. It must be noted, however, that this flattening of the head has something in it of aristocratical significance, like the crippling of the feet among Chinese ladies of quality. At any rate, it is a sign of freedom. No slave is permitted to bestow this enviable deformity upon his child; all the slaves, therefore, are roundheads.—From *Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains*, by Washington Irving (1849).

THE great majority of the North American Indians either died off, were killed, or became racially admixed and acculturated before they could be studied by physical anthropologists. This is particularly true of the Indians originally occupying the coastal regions of the United States, which naturally were the first parts settled. Thus, today much of our knowledge of the physical characteristics of these Indians has come from studies of skeletons. Yet rarely are skeletal remains identifiable beyond such general attributes as sex, age, and cultural affiliation. An exception is the skull of Chief Comcomly, subject of the present study. This specimen has unusually good documentation and offers evidence of a distinctive culture trait, namely, intentional head flattening. Emphasis will be placed on the deformity, because this is a study in physical anthropology; but the documentation is very valuable, as will become apparent. The above quotations, besides supplying the title and the first mention of Comcomly, are notable examples of the available documentation concerning this chief and the customs of his tribe. It is regrettable that space limitations will not permit the inclusion of many other such interesting and pertinent statements.

The writer is indebted to Stanley P. Young, recently retired from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, for calling to his attention the existence of Comcomly's skull; to the Clatsop County Historical Society, Inc., of Astoria, Oreg., Otto Owen, president, and in particular to its corresponding secretary, Burnby M. Bell, for the loan of this skull; and to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the loan of skull No. 462 of the Morton Collection (John K. Townsend's Chinook "chief").

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When in May 1841 Charles Wilkes, commander of the United States Exploring Expedition, visited the remnants of Astoria, the Astor establishment at the mouth of the Columbia River, he was taken to see the "tomb" of the Indian chief Comcomly.¹ Known as "the hospitable chief," Comcomly had been the leader of the Chinook tribe when Lewis and Clark arrived in the area in 1805; he had died during an epidemic in 1830 at an estimated age of 65 years.² In reporting his visit Wilkes (1845, vol. 4, p. 343) gave a drawing of the "tomb" (pl. 1),³ and added, "The chief's skull, it is believed, is in Glasgow,

¹ Many different spellings of the name appear in the literature. The spelling used in the Handbook of American Indians (Hodge, 1907, p. 829) has been followed here, being at the same time a simplified form of that given by Lewis and Clark (see epigraph).

Other spellings include the following: Comcomle, Te-comle, Comcomli, Com-com-mo-ley, Kum-kumly, Kum-kumle (see Lewis and Murdani, 1923, footnote 46 on p. 74). Sometimes the initial "m" is changed to "n."

² This is based on Seabler's (1905) estimate of Comcomly's age in 1825 as 60 years.

³ Three years later Father De Smet also visited the "tomb," being perhaps the last to record a visit thereto (see Chittenden and Richardson, 1905, pp. 442-443).

having been long since removed by Dr. Gardner [sic].” Actually, Dr. Meredith Gardner, physician of the Hudson’s Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, had removed the skull in 1835, only 6 years before, and he himself had died of tuberculosis in the Hawaiian Islands the following year. Also, the skull was not in Glasgow, but in the Haslar Museum at the Royal Naval Hospital near Portsmouth, England, where it had been placed in 1838 by its recipient Dr. (later Sir) John Richardson, the famous explorer of the American Arctic and the founder of the museum. These facts are to be found in the museum’s records in the following form:

Copy of correspondence relating to the skull of Comcomly

Presented by Dr. Richardson

Skull of Comcomly, Chief of the Chinook Nation inhabiting the Country at the mouth of the Columbia in North West America. It was sent to Dr. Richardson by Dr. Meredith Gardner a young naturalist of great talent, known to the scientific world by several able papers on mineral and other subjects, but who died prematurely of consumption at Oahu in the Sandwich Isles, shortly subsequent to the date of his letter of which the following is an extract.

OAHU, SANDWICH ISLES, 21st. November 1835.

My Dear Sir,

I wrote to you from the Columbia in Sept. last and merely add these few lines to inform you that the accompanying head in a small box is that of Comcomly the old Chief of the Chinook Nation at the mouth of the Columbia, who died four or five years ago. You may have heard of this character, for he is mentioned in most of the narratives relating to the Columbia. By his ability, cunning or what you please call it, he raised himself and his family to a power and influence which no Indian has since possessed in the districts of the Columbia below the first rapids 150 miles from the sea. When the phrenologists look at his frontal development what will they say to this? If I return to the Columbia I will endeavour to procure you the whole skeleton. I would really have done so now were it not for my weak state of health: as it was my exertions in procuring the head cost me a severe paroxysm of hæmoptysis. The manner like state of preservation which dead bodies of the Indians attain is curious. After death they are not embalmed or rubbed with oil or any gummy substances: they are merely sometimes painted with ochre and water and wrapped in several folds of blankets; they are then deposited in a canoe which is placed on a stage elevated about 6 or 7 feet from the ground: they here attain the most perfect state of exsiccation, though very imperfectly sheltered from the weather (the climate is very wet for six months in the year). After remaining in this position for 3 or 4 years, as may be, the relatives remove them from the canoe and deposit them in the ground. I assure you no small resurrectionary labour was necessary to get at Comcomly’s.

I remain,

Dr. Sir,

Yours Sincerely,

MEREDITH GARDNER.

(The Catalogue of Scientific Papers of the Royal Academy of Science (London) lists five papers under Gardner’s name, of which three report geographical and meteorological observations made in America.

The original has the following device at the end of the letter:

Comecomly's history is partly given in Ross Cox's travels and his fame has been more generally spread since his skull reached England by Washington Irving's pleasing compilation of "Astoria." Comecomly was one-eyed. His head reached England in the dried state mentioned by Dr. Gairdner, but with the features greatly distorted and pressed to one side. The moisture commenced to become very offensive in about 5 to 6 months, notwithstanding a liberal application of corrosive sublimate; it was macerated and the brain removed.

Haslar Museum
22nd. June 1838

(Vide letter book 1827-1847)

The true location of Comecomly's skull and the existence of the letter from Gairdner covering the transmission to Richardson were made known in 1939 by A. G. Harvey. But in 1940, during the bombing of England, the Haslar Museum was destroyed, along with most of its collections. Comecomly's skull (but unfortunately not his lower jaw) was one of the very few historic relics saved. Then, late in 1953, after extensive correspondence between the Haslar Museum authorities and Burnby Bell of the Clatsop County Historical Society of Astoria, Oreg., the skull was given to the latter institution and thus returned to the vicinity of the original "tomb."

If the odyssey of this skull had ended here, the present addition to the scientific record might not have been written. In 1956 the skull made still another trip away from its original resting place. This time, with the approval of the Council of the Chinook Nation, it crossed the North American Continent to the Smithsonian Institution, where it remained long enough for an anthropometric study to be made. Since that time the skull has been on display in the Historical Society's museum in Astoria. So far as is known, this is the only Chinook skull which can be attributed to a known personage. Indeed, skulls of known Indians are very rare, much less those of historically important Indians.

At this point, and in spite of the full history here outlined, the question might be raised as to how one can be sure that the skull studied at the Smithsonian in 1956 is the same one which Gairdner removed from the grave at Astoria in 1835, or indeed was that of Comecomly to begin with. This is a proper question and in line with what a court would wish to know about the sequence of possession of material evidence. Retracing the sequence in this instance we may assume that Gairdner was certain of the identity of Comecomly's grave. After all, Comecomly had been dead only five years and at first, following Chinook custom, his body had been in an elevated canoe. "Later, for greater security, his body [had been] taken out of the canoe by relatives and placed in a long box in a lonely part

of the woods" (Lewis and Murakami, 1923, footnote 46, pp. 76-77).⁵ Gairdner does not mention a box, only the canoe; and he adds that sometimes ("as may be") burial in the ground occurred 3 or 4 years after death. The implication is that this had happened to Comcomly and that digging had been the "resurrectionary labour" required to obtain the skull. In any case the identity and location of the remains undoubtedly would have been well known in a community as small as Astoria was in 1835.

Transference of the skull from moribund Gairdner in Oahu to the Haslar Museum in England via Richardson in 1835-38 is attested by the documents cited. The essential information was inscribed on the skull itself (pl. 2) probably at the time of its receipt at the museum, judging from a comparison of the inscription and the original museum record. Also, according to Harvey (1939, p. 166), "a copy [of Gairdner's letter of transmittal] was discovered by Sir Mervyn Buxbury during the summer of 1938, screwed up and tacked away inside the skull, where it had been hidden for a hundred years."

If all this were not enough to ensure the identity of the skull and to prove that no substitution had occurred during the many years that have elapsed since its exhumation, the unusual form of the skull also provides some supporting evidence. It will be recalled that Gairdner asked the following question of Richardson: "When the phrenologists look at [Comcomly's] frontal development what will they say to this?" As plates 3 and 4 show, the skull vault exhibits extreme artificial deformity—"the Chinook sign of freedom." Although, with the exception of Gairdner's question, eyewitness statements that Comcomly had a flattened head are lacking, most of the early narratives point out that the Chinook practiced intentional head deformation. The epigraph from Washington Irving's book is an example. Obviously, the shape of Comcomly's skull confirms this account of Chinook custom and thereby makes the possibility of later substitution quite unlikely.

To return to Gairdner's question, the skull probably never was examined by a phrenologist. But an indirect and incomplete answer to his question exists in the literature on phrenology. By coincidence, John K. Townsend, the Philadelphia ornithologist,⁶ visited Fort George (Astoria) in September 1836, just about a year after Gairdner's departure for the Hawaiian Islands. While there he obtained, among

⁵ Ray (1908, p. 75) interprets Willows' illustration of Comcomly's "tomb" (pl. 1) as an "elevated box intermediate," basing this opinion, not on a contemporary record, but on the form of the structure and on an earlier report that boxes were sometimes used in place of canoes (Vancouver, 1795, p. 51). (See also footnote 7.)

⁶ Townsend later worked for the National Institute, the forerunner of the U.S. National Museum, and some of the birds that he collected at the mouth of the Columbia River are preserved in the latter museum.

others, the deformed skull of a Chinook "chief,"⁷ which he sent to his friend and fellow townsman Samuel G. Morton, the father of American physical anthropology. In planning his monumental "*Crania Americana*" (1839), in which this Chinook skull appears as plate 43, Morton took into account the methods of the then new science of phrenology, giving a series of measurements taken according to that system. However, Morton did not feel qualified to evaluate the measurements, and George Combe, whose essay on phrenology is included in the book, states only generalities without reference to particular crania. It is noteworthy, on the other hand, that Morton segregated the phrenological measurements of the "Flatheads of Columbia river," seemingly implying thereby some doubt as to whether phrenological principles applied in such cases. Be this as it may, it is amusing, now that phrenology is discredited, to see how the deformed skull of Townsend's Chinook "chief" rated in comparison with the normally shaped skull of a Swiss (pp. 265, 277):

	Chinook		Swiss			Chinook		Swiss	
Amativeness	2.1	2.7	Ideality	4.1	4.5				
Philoprogenitiveness	3.2	3.6	Benevolence	4.1	5.0				
Adhesiveness	3.95	4.4	Causality	3.95	4.8				
Self-esteem	4.6	4.8	Individuality	3.85	4.4				
Approbativeness	4.65	4.7	Order	3.75	4.2				
Firmness	4.7	5.5	Sacrificiveness	3.2	3.45				
Conscientiousness	4.6	4.9	Cautionness	4.4	4.55				
Veneration	4.4	5.0	Destructiveness	2.7	2.85				
Hope	4.3	4.8	Combativeness	3.6	3.45				
Marvelousness	4.05	4.9							

Is it because of the deformity that the Chinook rates below the Swiss in every item of this list, except the last—combativeness?

After this diversion, it is desirable to return once more to John Townsend and Samuel Morton. Because of the friendship between

⁷Townsend's accompanying memorandum (Morton, 1839, pp. 2-8-290) reads as follows: "The skull of the Chinook is that of a high chief, as was manifest in the superior style in which his canoe was decked out, the unusual fineness of the wrappings with which the body was covered, and the evident care and attention which had been bestowed on the whole arrangement."

Townsend (1839, pp. 255, 256) records the visit to the cemetery as follows:

"Both [September].—I visited to day some cemeteries in the neighborhood of the fort, and obtained the skulls of four Indians. Some of the bodies were simply deposited in on stakes driven into the earth. In these instances it was not difficult to procure the canoes, raised five or six feet from the ground, either in the forks of trees, or supported skulls without disarranging the fabric; but more frequently, they were nailed in boxes, or covered by a small canoe, which was turned bottom upwards, and placed in a larger one, and the whole covered by strips of bark, carefully arranged over them. It was then necessary to use the utmost caution in removing the covering, and also to be careful to leave every thing in the same state in which it was found. . . ."

"The corpses of the several different tribes which are buried here, are known by difference in the structure of their canoes; and the *arrangement* of the chiefs from those of the common people, by the greater care which has been manifested in the arrangement of the tomb."

Considering that Townsend was acquainted with Gairdner (cf. pp. 229, 233), it is surprising that he makes no mention here of the latter's visit to Comeconly's grave. For that matter it is more surprising that he does not mention Comeconly.



FIGURE 1.—Chinook cradleboard, No. 11, John K. Townsend's collection, from the mouth of the Columbia River, 1838 (a). It was "formed by extending a single piece of board about three feet long. Midway between the top and bottom, leaving one hole (A) of half an inch, A.A.A. is a transverse division, on which are placed a piece of water buck. The head of the cradle, B, is an elevated chamber, bounded by a ridge the feet of which are raised in place, D, the rounded middle of which supports the cradle's neck, while the head end is received into the cavity at B. Attached to the side of the cradle is the pad, C, made of grass, with a loop at the end, that is drawn down over the child's feet and, being it is loose, and causes the flaps of that part to universal in these people. The lateral flaps, D,D,D, are for the purpose of keeping the child's body in a fixed position. The projecting end, E, is rounded, and answers to a cradle, when passed on it, by a narrow channel applied at the opposite end. The head and neck rest on a moss mat or pillow" (Morton, 1839, p. 264).

these two men we have not only the earliest anthropometric description of a Chinook skull, but also probably the earliest illustration (fig. 1) of the type of cradle which Washington Irving mentions (see epigraph) as being responsible for the Chinook cranial deformity.¹ This particular cradle, which seems to have been overlooked in the literature on the Chinook (cf. Ray, 1938, pp. 69-70; Underhill, 1945, pp. 128-130), is pertinent here mainly because the skull described by Morton, like Comcomly's, is deformed. This is consistent with the claims of Townsend for his specimen. Incidentally, the Townsend cradle is one of two types of deforming apparatus employed by the Chinook. The other type, sketched by Lewis and Clark (see Ray, 1938, fig. 3) and later painted by Catlin (Donaldson, 1886, pl. 42), employed a hinged flattening board to compress the head in much the same manner as a nutcracker is used.

Morton made no special effort to describe the deformities exhibited by the specimens he was reporting, being content apparently to let the illustrations speak for themselves.² In the case of Townsend's

¹ Although the skull is still preserved in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, its presence there having been noted in 1857 by Meigs, the cradle is not in that institution and its present location had not been discovered at the time of this writing.

² Morton made his drawings by means of a craniograph devised by his friend John S. Phillips (for illustration, see Morton, 1839, p. 264). It consisted of a board 6 feet long and 1 foot wide with a short upright piece attached at each end. The skull, which was posed against one of these uprights, was viewed through a small hole in the other upright. Between the skull and upright, but only 15 inches from the latter, was a square frame holding a piece of glass. The outline of the skull was traced on this glass, yielding a reduction to one quarter. From the glass the outline was transferred to paper and perfected. Later an artist redrew the picture on lithographic stone.

"chief" (pl. 5), he succeeded in getting a fairly accurate lateral profile, but was less successful in the placement of the features within this outline. No other aspects of the skull were illustrated, so these are given here for the first time in the form of photographs (pl. 6). Imperfect though it is, Morton's single illustration constitutes the first description of Chinook deformity based on a skull known to have come from an early 19th-century elevated canoe interment. This fact has been generally overlooked or ignored, because credit is given to Boas (1891), rather than to Morton, for defining the Chinook type of deformity (cf. Oetteking, 1930, pp. 16-17; Dingwall, 1931, p. 163 ff.). By the time Boas came along, of course, it was possible to draw broad conclusions on this subject. However, Boas defined the Chinook deformity type simply from skulls attributed to this tribe. The recovery of deformed skulls from the area traditionally occupied by a tribe undoubtedly provides strong evidence regarding the type of deformity practiced there, but the evidence provided by a historically documented skull, and especially one collected before acculturation has made much headway, establishes the fact much more convincingly. With this in mind, and if for no other reason than to supplement and substantiate Morton's classic report, a description of Comcomly's skull now is in order.

CRANIOMETRY

Having said so much about deformity, it is desirable to take up first the analysis of this trait. For this purpose I will use a combination of the Klaatsch (1909) and Oetteking (1930) schemes of lines and angles. Figure 2 shows a stereographic drawing of Comcomly's skull treated in this fashion and, for comparison, a similar rendition of the skull of Townsend's "chief" (hereafter referred to as No. 462). Most students follow the Klaatsch scheme alone in describing cranial deformities, but so far as the Northwest coast is concerned, Oetteking's (1930) elaboration of this scheme cannot be ignored, especially since it gives a basis for judging variability.

In spite of the existence of such schemes, there is still no general agreement on the lines and angles best suited for characterizing deformity. This being the case, and not wishing to overly complicate the drawings, I will report also a few details not illustrated. For example, the frontal bone being essentially the area between the landmark glabella (G) and bregma (Br), the amount of frontal flattening may be represented by the ratio of the frontal chord length (G-Br) and the maximum distance between this chord and the frontal profile (measured vertical to the chord). The same is true of the parietal (Br-L) and occipital (L-B) areas.



FIGURE 2.—Stereographic drawings of the skulls of *Comcomly* (upper) and of Townsend's Chinook "chief," No. 462 in the Morton Collection, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (lower). The added lines are based on Khatsoh and Ootekine craniometric schemes.

With this explanation it should be clear that table 1 combines angles and ratios derived from figure 2 with whatever comparative data is supplied by Oetteking. Since the latter has confirmed Koss's finding that within the Northwest coast complex of deformity types "Chinook" differs markedly from "Cowichan" and "Koskimo," this table shows (1) that the Chinook tribe really practiced the general type of deformity thus designated, and (2) that the Chinook cradles did not mould the head uniformly. Of course, infants' heads differ to begin with, and handmade cradles vary in their proportions and details, so it should come as no surprise that head flattening within a tribe varies in intensity.

TABLE 1.—Angles and ratios derived from the *Klaatsch-Oetteking* craniotrigonometric scheme (fig. 2)

Angle or ratio	Comecomly	No. 462	No. 472*	"Chinook" range†	
				Male	Female
	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees
Central angle of Klaatsch.....	91	90	91.01	83-108	80-103
Angle VNg'.....	32	35	35.0		
Angle VtE'.....	82	80	79		
Angle Vse'.....	54	51	51.0		
Angle of GL to EE'.....	14	19	19.1	7-15	8-19
Angle of BBr to EE'.....	49	78	79.1	78-97	78-101
Angle of NB to EE'.....	28	33	33.0	27-35	32-42
Angle of BO to EE'.....	46	4	4-9	4-146 or 17	4-7 or 18
Angle of NBr to EE'.....	46	49	49.1	46-53	46-53
Angle of LBr to EE'.....	37	19	19.0	17-33	19-29
Angle of OL to EE'.....	118	103	103.0	100-130	102-124
Frontal height ratio.....	91.8	17.7	91.0		
Parietal height ratio.....	83.0	86.0	93.1		
Occipital height ratio.....	38.7	47.7	54.3		

*Oetteking, 1930, fig. 1, p. 19 of text; an adult (?) female.

†Oetteking, 1930, p. 78 of table of measurements; 58 males, 26 females (not all measurable).

‡Oetteking, 1930, p. 76 of table of measurements.

Table 2 adds many of the standard measurements and indices for Comecomly and No. 462 and includes, for comparison, Oetteking's "Chinook" ranges. Both skulls fall within his male range, but No. 462 tends to be in the lower part of this range. Indeed, were it not for the documentation and the evidence that Oetteking regarded many of his small skulls as males, I would be disposed to doubt the sex identification of No. 462. I have no such doubts regarding the sex of Comecomly's skull.

Does Comecomly's skull tell anything about his age? Plates 3 and 4 show that the joints between the bones of the vault (sutures) are still visible, but are bridged over in many places. Significantly, the

masto-occipital sutures, usually about the last to close, are no longer visible. This could mean that Comcomly was as old as estimated: 65.

Age is reflected also in the teeth. Indians lived on a coarse diet which tended to wear down their teeth rapidly. Comcomly's upper teeth are well worn, so that all those present have a large exposure of dentin. The second molars were lost antemortem, either from caries or from destruction of the supporting bone (pyorrhea). In general, all this suggests an age somewhat below 65. The possibility exists, therefore, that Seouler was misled in estimating Comcomly's age by the general Indian tendency to age rapidly.

In this connection it is interesting to note that No. 462 has open masto-occipital sutures and no tooth loss, but more wear of the front teeth. This "chief" could have been around 40 to 50 years of age.

TABLE 2—*Standard measurements of Comcomly's skull with comparative data*

Measurement or index	Comcomly	No. 462	"Chinook" range*	
			Male	Female
Cranial capacity	1,349 cc.	1,175 cc.	1,150-1,630	1,020-1,390
Maximum length of vault	170 mm.	168 mm.	155-182	148-166
Maximum breadth of vault	161 mm.	150 mm.	143-170	138-161
Cranial index	84.7	89.5	81.6-108.4	83.1-102.8
Basion-splanchnic length	121 mm.	117 mm.	115-145	102-134
Mean height index	73.1	73.6	70.2-89.8	63.8-85.5
Maximum frontal diameter	106 mm.	99 mm.	89-109	86-102
Basion-splanchnic	97 mm.	97 mm.	87-107	80-103
Basion-splanchnic point	102 mm.	107 mm.		
Nasion-alveolar point	79 mm.	74 mm.	68-83	62-78
Vertical angle	65°	61.5°		
Diameter bicipital				
Intra	150 mm.	136 mm.	133-151	123-140
Upper facial index	52.7	55.1	46.8-57.6	47.7-56.8
Nasal height	53 mm.	50.5 mm.	48-60	44-57
Nasal breadth	24 mm.	28 mm.	20-29	20-26
Nasal index	21.9	20.0	19.7-23.0	18.1-20.3
Orbital breadth, right	40 mm.	41 mm.	37-45	35-43
Orbital breadth, left	39 mm.	41 mm.		
Orbital height, right	36 mm.	38 mm.	33-40	32-40
Orbital height, left	35.5 mm.	38 mm.		
Orbital index, mean	40.5	36.7	32.2-102.6	32.0-102.9
Posterior interorbital width	29 mm.	26 mm.	19-29	18-26
External alveolar length	56 mm.	54 mm.	49-60	46-58
External alveolar breadth	68 mm.	66 mm.	61-73	58-68
External alveolar index	121.4	122.2	105.9-158.5	110.5-141.7
Foramen maximum length	51 mm.	53 mm.	28-41	30-36
Foramen maximum breadth	30 mm.	27 mm.	27-35	26-32
Foramen maximum index	30.3	31.9	23.7-109.0	31.9-109.0

*Oettinger, 1960, pp. 32-35, 78-79 of the tables of measurements; 58 males, 26 females (not all measurable).

EPILOGUE

Now that the contribution of Comcomly's skull to anthropology has been established, it is necessary to return to the historical narratives

for a fitting conclusion of this account. It will be recalled that Comcomly met Lewis and Clark and their party, the first of the stream of white men to descend the Columbia River. Before and after this he saw many ships approach or enter the mouth of the river. How he must have wondered about the world beyond the mountains on one side and the sea on the other! He was not destined, of course, to travel so far in life; only his skull traveled. But then, maybe he transmitted some of his longings for travel, or at least for information about foreign lands, to his descendants. One can almost imagine this to be so, because the remarkable adventure of his grandson that will now be outlined is well documented (Lewis and Murakami, 1923).

In 1823 the youngest daughter of Comcomly, then still in her teens, married Archibald McDonald¹⁰ of the Hudson's Bay Company and soon had a son whom they named Ranald McDonald. The father apparently saw to it that Ranald did not receive the traditional Chinook "sign of freedom." But this does not mean that the boy was not free, at least to travel. In 1834 he was sent to school in the Red River Settlement in what is now Manitoba, Canada; and in 1839 he was sent to St. Thomas in southeastern Ontario to work in a bank. Bank work did not suit Ranald, but apparently it did foster thoughts of further travel: this time to Japan, of all places. Japan, it will be recalled, was closed to outsiders in the early 19th century.

During his childhood Ranald had seen Japanese sailors who had been shipwrecked along the Pacific coast near the mouth of the Columbia. Memories of this recurred to him now when he heard about the Japanese Decrees of Exclusion. Together they proved so tantalizing to a boy of 21 that Ranald gave up his job in the bank and started off for the Orient. From Canada he worked his way down the Mississippi to New Orleans and from there somehow reached New York. Late in 1845 he "shipped before the mast" on the *Plymouth* bound for the Sandwich Islands. Finding that the ship was going on from there to Hong Kong, Ranald talked the captain into agreeing to put him adrift in a small boat off the coast of Japan.

Thus it came about in June 1848 that Comcomly's grandson found himself on an island off the northwest coast of Hokkaido (or Yezo). The inhabitants of this part of Japan were Ainu and they treated Ranald very kindly. Nevertheless, Japanese law required that his presence be reported. This led to a series of interrogations in various places ending 10 months later in Nagasaki. During this time, in spite of being confined in somewhat cramped quarters, Ranald conducted a class in English for 14 government interpreters. In the process he himself learned a sort of pidgin Japanese. On April 26, 1849,

¹⁰ The family preferred to spell their surname McDonald rather than MacDonald.

he was delivered to the American authorities. He returned home by way of Australia.

An interesting sidelight on Ranald's adventure is the fact that one of the students in his English class was Moriyama Eino-ude, who served as the principal interpreter for the Japanese Commissioners during Commodore Perry's negotiations on his second visit to Japan.

In this indirect fashion we get a suggestion of the qualities that made Comcomly a great chief. The present-day Chinook, like Ranald McDonald, do not have, nor do they need, the "sign of freedom." They have no reason, however, to be ashamed that Comcomly bore this "sign."

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PLATES

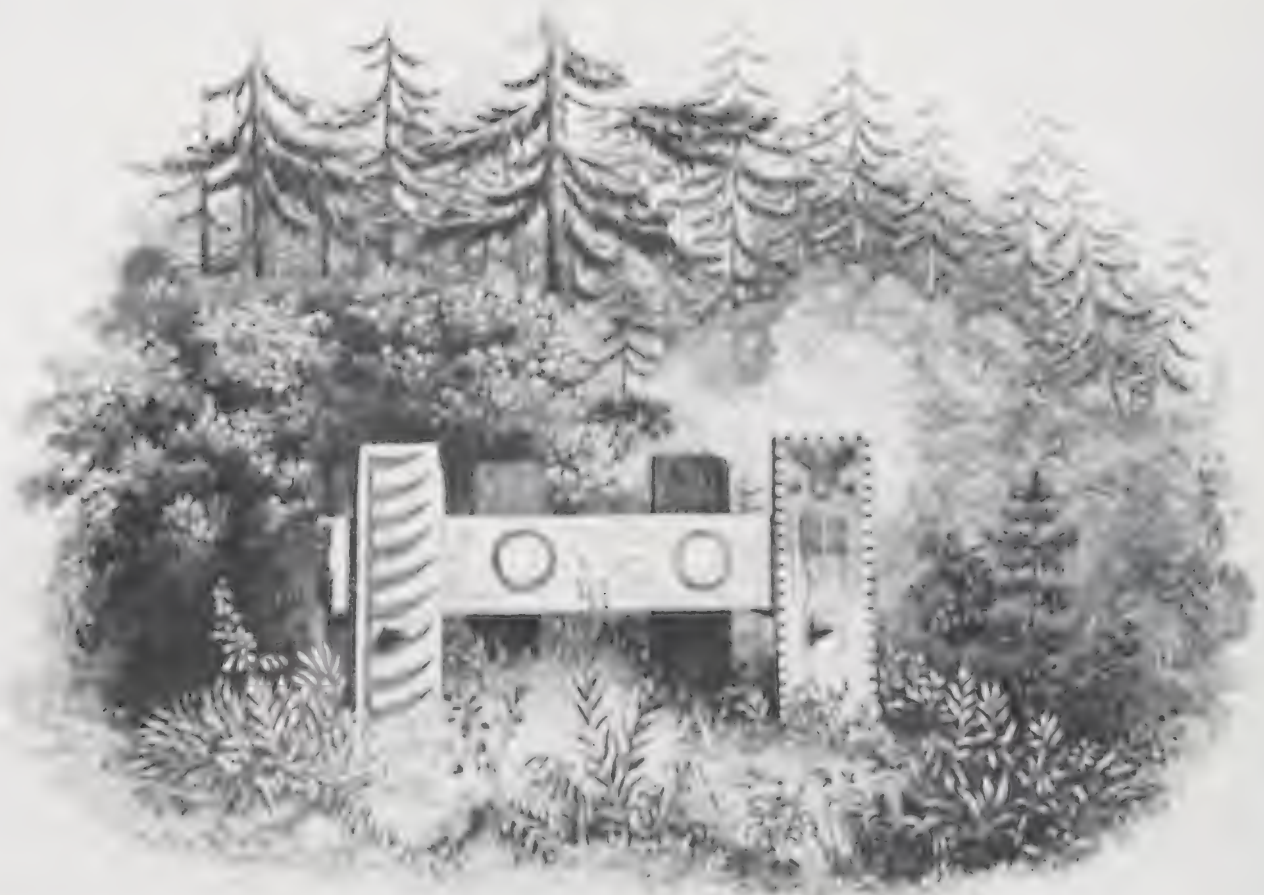


Illustration of a Huron or Algonquian lodge, from a drawing by W. H. Barrow, Esq. (London, 1841).
—(The Huron, from a drawing by Barrow, Esq., 1841.)

Illustration of a Huron or Algonquian lodge

—(The Huron, from a drawing by Barrow, Esq., 1841.)



FIGURE 1.—The skull of Logcomby, a Chinook, was obtained by the Smithsonian Institution in 1858 when the United States Government purchased the collection of the Dr. John Richardson. The skull is now in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, Department of Anthropology.



FIGURE 1. Skull of a human individual, showing the frontal, lateral, and posterior views.



Figure 1. Lateral, frontal, and posterior views of the fossilized skull.



Upper right: *Chimpanzee*, growing in Togo, Ivory Coast, "wild" cranium and mandible for comparative purposes (see also 1911, p. 107). Middle left: *Chimpanzee*, I have seen, from the same place. The mandible is still attached by an old bone. The central process is also visible. Lower: Superimposed outline of chimpanzee mandible and modern (wild) skull, showing the difference in shape.



FIGURE 1. Human skull, No. 1, from the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. The skull is of a young adult, female, of the race of the Smithsonian Institution.



The LEWIS & CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL

Committee of Clatsop County, Inc.

P. O. Box 324

Astoria, Oregon

September 3, 1955

Mr. Stanley I. Young
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

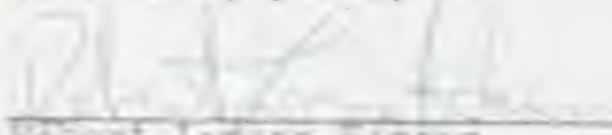
Dear Mr. Young:

In behalf of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee of Clatsop County, may I take this opportunity to thank you for the important part you played in the celebration.

Your address at the Dedication of Fort Clatsop, and the most interesting lecture at the Clatsop County Historical Museum added materially to the success of our Sesquicentennial.

Again, may I extend the thanks of the Committee for coming to our celebration. We do hope that you found the visit enjoyable, and will find it possible to re-visit us.

Very truly yours,


Robert Lorenz
General Chairman



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

SEP 11 1941

Air mail

Dear Mr. Hansen:

Thank you sincerely for your letter of September 2 expressing appreciation for the attendance of Stanley Young at the Sesquicentennial celebration in Clatsop County.

I am very glad that it was possible for Mr. Young to attend the several programs in connection with the celebration. It was definitely a contribution on his part, as you know, as he provided his own transportation costs for the trip. The Department was glad to grant permission to him for the visit to Clatsop County even though it was impossible to provide expenses of travel to him.

I shall be very glad to share with Mr. Young your kind comment on his participation in the Sesquicentennial. I know that he, too, will appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Robert Lorenz Hansen
General Chairman
The Lewis & Clark Sesquicentennial
Committee of Clatsop County, Inc.
P. O. Box 324
Astoria, Oregon

WHL:skl 9/11/41

The LEWIS & CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL

Committee of Clatsop County, Inc.

P. O. Box 324

Astoria, Oregon

September 3, 1955

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1955

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Douglas McKay
Secretary of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.


Sir:

In behalf of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee of Clatsop County, may I extend our thanks and appreciation to you and your office for making it possible for Stanley Young of the Wildlife Division to attend the local Sesquicentennial celebration.

Mr. Young addressed a large group of people at the Dedication of Fort Clatsop, and also gave a very interesting lecture before a group at the Clatsop County Historical Museum.

His presence here added greatly to the success of the Sesquicentennial, and we again take this opportunity to thank you for making it possible.

Very truly yours,


Robert Leroy Hanson
General Chairman

plh:ar



September 12, 1955

Mr. Otto A. Ouse
333 Jackson Avenue
Astoria, Oregon

Dear Otto:

I am herewith returning your most interesting manuscript concerned with Mr. O'Leary that you so kindly loaned to me to read upon my departure from Astoria. It is a most interesting story and certainly should be put on record more prominently where it would be available to those interested in the history of the lower Columbia River.

Suffice to say we returned home after stops at Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. The latter two places afforded me an opportunity to put the finishing on my forthcoming issue of the American Bobcat. I hope to wind up the essentials now as this volume as soon as I can clear my desk of mail which accumulated in my absence.

It goes without saying we shall long remember your many kindnesses rendered during the Des Moines-Oregon dodging at the mouth of the Columbia River, and I am glad because of your efforts to have had a small part in helping to put over the program. My one regret is that we did not have time to sneak off and catch some of the trout you have tucked away in your holdings near Fort Clatsop.

Speaking of Fort Clatsop as we drove back to Portland I lingered long enough to have a final lookover at the old fort. While doing so I was quite disturbed because of really youngsters who apparently were caught nearby and were climbing all over the roof and in and out of the windows and having a "hey day" doing so. I could visualize that no doubt unless there is some proper policing of the area, vandalism will show up in the form of people chiseling away on the logs for a souvenir, etc. As I am hoping a sleep will be put on it so that such happenings can be held to the absolute minimum.

All good wishes to you and again many, many thanks for the kindnesses.

Incidentally, in conclusion I received enlargements of those

This is the Grade I Medal presented by Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to the most important Indian Chiefs they encountered on their explorations. There were also Grade II and Grade III medals given to lesser Chieftains and medicine men. Today, 150 years later, this same token is being presented to patrons who by their contributions are making the Lewis and Clark Celebration possible.

DESIGN

REVERSE—TH. (Thomas) JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. (United States) A. D. (Anno Domini); The year of our Lord 1801. Bust of President Jefferson, facing the left.

obverse—PEACE AND PROSPERITY: Two hands clasped in token of unity; on the cuff of the left wrist three stripes and six many buttons; in the other, the American eagle; above the hands, a palmist and a sun. Jawls crossed—Indian emblem of peace and war.

ENGRAVER

There is no signature on the Medal. But as a miniature of the same design is marked "R" (Reich) it is presumed that both are the work of the same engraver. John Reich came to America from Germany on the advice of Henry Voigt, Chief Coiner of the United States Mint. He assisted Mr. Voigt in making scales and other precision type work. Later Mr. Reich worked with a Mr. Scott as a die maker but never received a government appointment. He created the Preble and Hull medals and the Indian medals of Presidents Jefferson and Madison. He died in Albany, New York in 1833.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743. He studied at William and Mary College, Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. He was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, from 1769 to the Revolution; was delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775; wrote the Declaration of Independence, 1776; was Governor of Virginia, 1779-1781; member of Congress, 1782; Minister to France, 1785-1789; Secretary of State to President Washington, 1790-1793; Vice-President of the United States, 1797-1801; President (first term) 1801-1805 (second term) 1805-1809. He then retired to his estate Monticello, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and died there July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of the United States on the same day with John Adams.

AVAILABILITY

Jefferson Peace Medals are available only to Patrons of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Celebration. Patronages may be obtained by forwarding \$10.00 or more to the:

Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee, Astoria, Oregon.

Patrons of Celebration

August 15 to 25



replica of

JEFFERSON PEACE MEDAL

Presented by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to the most important Indian Chiefs they encountered on their trip into the Pacific Northwest. Medals struck from original size in Philadelphia.

This medal presented to Stanley F. Young following speech at the Clatsop County Historical Museum, Aug. 24, 1955.

Other three medals given to

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger,
U.S. Senator from Oregon
Sen. Walter Huddell,
Congressman from Oregon
Mayor Alan Fossler,
Seattle, Washington

TRACE AND FALLOUTS

Two hands clasped in token of unity; on the cuff of the
wrist three stripes and an eagle; on the other,
the American Eagle; above the hands, a shield and a
sash; around the shield - Indian emblem of peace and war.



JEFFERSON PEACE MEDAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

ANALYTICAL COMPOSITION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY is in possession of a volume of the same title, which is a 1875 edition. The book is a small, pocket-sized volume, containing approximately 100 pages. It is bound in a dark, possibly leather, cover. The title page is blank, and the text is written in a cursive hand. The book is a valuable addition to the library's collection of early 20th-century literature.

10-11-12

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have been admitted to the United States as permanent residents, but who have not yet become citizens. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities.

1867

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by the undersigned, being the duly qualified attorneys and counsellors at law, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have been admitted to the United States as permanent residents, but who have not yet become citizens. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON

[illegible]

CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

HEADQUARTERS:
ASTORIA, OREGON
Box 102

1. Mr. Hickman
2. ~~Admiral~~
3. Young
4. ~~Admiral~~ files

11/14/55

United States Dept. of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Oregon

Gentlemen:

The Directors and members of the Clatsop County Historical Society wish to acknowledge the receipt of the fine specimen of sea otter pelt from your Service. Needless to say, it will be displayed in a prominent display case in our Museum, with suitable description, general history, and reference to the donors. We understand that it is on loan for an indefinite period, and every precaution will be taken to preserve and care for the specimen.

The efforts of Mr. Stanley F. Young of the Fish & Wildlife Service in our behalf are deeply appreciated. His speech, as guest speaker at the dedication of Fort Stevens Recreation during the August Lewis & Clark Oregon-Centennial, was interesting in its extreme, concerning this time of that period.

Specimens such as this sea-otter pelt are very valuable in promoting interest in the history of the Pacific Northwest, and serve as a visual guide in education, especially to the younger generation who make our Museum a source of research in their school work.

Again, may we express our appreciation and thanks.

Very sincerely,

Samuel M. Bell

Samuel M. Bell
Secretary

Edith A. Carson

Edith A. Carson
President

The Clatsop County
Historical Society
Astoria, Oregon

Institute Lends Otter Skin



Otto Swann, left, and Harold Hall of the Clatsop Historical society display a sea otter skin worth around \$1500 that has been lent indefinitely to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from its Smithsonian Institute exhibit in Washington. Stanley Young, senior

biologist for USFWS, and a native Kalama, arranged the loan. The sea otter saved the party expenses in the northwest coast. They almost extinguished it; but small numbers are being nurtured carefully in the Klaskan lake and on the California coast.



OCTOBER

THE SMITHSONIAN

TORCH



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. II

S.P.Young participation
in the

LEWIS AND CLARK BICENTENNIAL

Astorian Budget

Published Every Evening except Sundays by the Astorian-Budget Publishing Company, 403 Duane Street, Astoria, Ore.
 2nd and 3rd floors in the Post Office at Astoria, Oregon, is second class matter.
 An independent newspaper—Ownership Astoria (1955) and Evening Budget (1951) Consolidated

Big Weekend

From all standpoints, the past weekend was one of the biggest and most successful in Astoria history.

It brought a grand conclusion to the 35th annual Regatta and a fine sendoff for the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial which continues through this week.

Even the weather man gave his blessing to the occasion, providing the warmest and sunniest weather of the whole summer.

And the combination of a fine program plus fine weather brought visitors by the hundreds and the thousands into Astoria—all of whom apparently had a fine time.

Our congratulations go to the Regatta management for putting on a fine show, to the organizers of Saturday's magnificent parade, and to the Sesquicentennial committee for a highly successful Fort Clatsop dedication.

If the rest of the Sesquicentennial lives up to the standards of the first events, it will be a grandly successful affair.

Until the New Models

By BERTRAM BENEDICT

More than 600,000 autos are to be produced during August even though all 1955 Chrysler Corporation models will have gone out of production before the end of the month. The 1956 Fords and possibly the 1956 Chevrolets are to be introduced in late October, the rest of the General Motors line during November.

By that time the dealers will have to get rid, however they can, of their 1955 models on hand. And they have plenty. Here are some figures on dealer inventories of new cars:

Aug. 1, 1955

July :

838,000

Roll, Jordan, Roll

Before the end of the month Jimmy Johnston is to make his fourth trip into the Middle East to work out a Jordan Valley development plan acceptable to the four states directly involved—Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon. The president of the Motion Picture Association of America was assigned the task by President Eisenhower or almost two years ago.

A plan had been worked out in 1953 by the United States in conjunction with the United Nations to develop the Valley's water and hydroelectric resources. It contemplated the irrigation of about 225,000 acres of land and the production of almost 1 1/2 million kilowatt-hours of electricity annually.

Because the Jordan supplies only a relatively scanty flow of water, withdrawals allocated to the four countries would have to be supervised by some kind of neutral authority. Johnston in his third negotiation early this year was believed to have achieved agreement on most of this central problem.

If and when the plan goes through, the newly irrigated land would accommodate perhaps one-fourth of the displaced Arab refugees in the Middle East. And if three Arab states can cooperate with Israel in this economic project, the path should be a little clearer for better Arab-Israeli political relations all along the line.

Eastern Ignorance

We are frequently amazed at the abject ignorance concerning the west which exists in the eastern United States. Seems as though people back there only know nothing about the west.



The Board of Editors of the

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

are greatly honored to welcome you

Stanley Paul Young

to the company of its distinguished contributors

throughout the world

Wm. Benton Hobbs

George F. Ruxton







Condor Find of Lewis, Clark Related To Astoria Fete Honoring Explorers

BY HAROLD HUGHES

Pictures on Wire Photo Page

Biological Factors Were

Abstract

Discussion: Local Chapter

Among the honored guests were descendants of Lewis and Clark and Jesuites, Miss Mother Lucia, Patricia Wilmet, G. Campbell, Jr., St. Louis, and Leta Lewis from Wyoming. Descendants of St. Patrick's, who followed the first journey of the great trek, were also present. They were James J. Smith, Chicago, Ill., and Francis J. Thomas, Lakewood, Cal.

Dr. Howard S. Tague, president of the American Planning Trade Association, says America, U. S. and its communities are attempting to roll national taxation in the feet across.

Account details on page 12



HISTORICAL PRINTS OF INTEREST

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

WHALE: Riverview

An Ek'la or Whale washed ashore in January, 1886 while the Lewis and Clark expedition was wintering at Fort Clatsop. When the Indians brought the slaughter to trade, they told the white men where the big fish could be found. The entire party at one time or another journeyed to Ecola, as it was called by the whites, to see the fish which Capt. Clark measured and found to be 125 feet in length.

CANNONS: WRECK OF U.S.S. SHARK: Cannon Beach

This beach was known as Ecola for many years. Then in 1886 the Govt. Survey Ship, "Shark", was wrecked while leaving the mouth of the Columbia River. These cannons from this ship washed ashore on this beach and the name was changed from Ecola to Cannon Beach. The state park north of the town itself, however, is still known as Ecola State Park.

It could be noted here that the survivors of the "Shark" found their way back to Astoria, and on a rock near the mouth of the river near the present site of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, chiseled the story of the fate of their ship. In 1885 the bark "Industry" was lost, and its survivors chiseled the story of a shipwreck on that same rock. In later years a building covered the rock, but in 1902 when the city burned, the building covering the rock burned also, leaving the old landmark once more. It was then that the Astoria Kiwanis Club paid to have the part of the rock with the markings, moved to a park-site on top of one of the hills so that all could view it much more readily.

TILLAMOOK HEAD:

Tillamook Head, named for the Tillamook Indians or "Killamuck and Killamuck", as the Lewis and Clark Party called them. This head had to be crossed by the Lewis and Clark party when they went to view the whale. Sacajawea had served the party faithfully and well, never once asking for any particular attention for herself. When she heard, however, that the men were to go down to the coast to view the whale, she begged her husband Charlemagne to ask if she might accompany them as she had not yet seen the ocean. This wish, of course, was granted; thus with little Pampy strapped to her back she was the first Indian woman outside of the coastal tribes to climb the head. The party were awed at the grandeur of the scenery they descended from its crest.

SALT CAIRN: Seaside

The Captains, Lewis and Clark, felt it very necessary that they secure salt for the preservation of their food and hides. They instructed several of the men to search for a spot near the head-land which ran out into the sea (Tillamook Head) where they could boil the sea water to obtain the salt. The Clatsop Indians who resided in Seaside in large numbers helped the men to find a place some 3 miles north of the head, to locate the salin. They, about 1 gallon of salt was secured a day. The site of the Salt Salin was relocated June 9, 1900, by a committee of the Oregon Historical Society, who had the red money, among other evidences, from a native who had known contemporaries of the explorers. Like Fort Clatsop, the site is now a public park.

TURN AROUND: Seaside

The Turn Around is the "End of the Trail". This spot is the official ending of the Lewis and Clark Trail as well as the "Old Oregon Trail." The large map inside the circle depicts and explains this idea.

NEACOXIE CREEK:

At one time the Neacoxie Creek flowed west from Cullaby Lake, crossed the highway below the present site of the Pacific Grange, turned north at the site of the first Methodist Mission, then turned west a few feet, then turned directly south. The creek still takes the same hairpin bend at the site of the old Mission and flows on to Seaside where it empties into the Neswanna River. The early settlers had diverted the creek and dug out its channel to provide a waterway from their homes here on Clatsop Plains to the Skippoon River and thence to the Columbia. This was also the highway of the Indians.

Cullaby Lake is named for Chief Cullaby. He was the grandson of the "Red Headed Man," the only survivor of a ship wrecked in the 1700's. The wreck occurred near Nehalem Bay south of Cannon Beach several miles. However, due to a quarrel with the son of one of the chiefs, this man, with his Indian wife, moved for safety's sake onto the island in the lake. His story is one of great interest, but we have not the time or space to go into it farther here.

CLATSOP PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

The Clatsop Plains Presbyterian Church is the oldest continuing Presbyterian Church west of the Rocky Mountains. It was organized December 19, 1846.

The Rev. Lewis Thompson, the first religious worker along the north west coast, preached his first sermon in the vicinity at the home of W. H. Gray. After the service, Rev. Thompson organized the church.

The original church building was erected in 1848-50, at the cost of \$2,500.00 on a tract of land donated by Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Morrison. That building was destroyed in a storm, the next by fire, and the third torn down when the present building was completed. This building was erected from funds donated by Mrs. Jacob Kamm, daughter of W. H. Gray in his memory. W. H. Gray was one of the first settlers on the Clatsop Plains area. He had come to Oregon with the Whitman-Spalding Party. It was his coming to this region that he and his family escaped the Whitman Massacre.

OLD PIONEER CEMETERY:

Behind the church is buried some of the first homesteaders in Clatsop County. The first homesteader was Solomon Smith. He, with his wife Callast, daughter of Chief Conoway, the man who befriended Lewis and Clark, are buried in here also. It was Solomon Smith who brought the first cattle and horses to Clatsop, and was instrumental in having Jason Lee, the great Methodist Missionary establish a Mission about one mile west of this church and cemetery.

SHELLING OF OREGON COAST IN 1942:

Near the homesite of Solomon Smith and the site of the Methodist Mission is where the Japanese shells fell in June 1942 during World War II. The only spot in the U. S. definitely known to be shelled by a foreign power since the war of 1812. The shell was fired from a Japanese Submarine.

WRECK OF THE PETER INDIAN:

This was a British bark of 2,075 tons stranded on Clatsop Beach October 25, 1906 without loss of life. It was driven into the Columbia and because of a heavy southeast wind and strong current, was forced into the breakers and all efforts to keep her off were unavailing. This is one of the few shipwrecks that can still be seen, as most of them slowly work into the sand.

POINT ADAMS LIGHTHOUSE:

Point Adams Light House was built on north side of the sand point that jutted into the bay just south of the entrance to the Columbia River. It covered the southwest 1/4 corner of the Fort Stevens Military Reservation. This was the first lighthouse built along the Northwest coast.

The house itself was a two-story affair with the light tower extending another two stories upward. The light was of the kero order, and was visible 11 1/2 miles out to sea. The first keeper was H. C. Tracy.

When Tillamook Head and North Head Lights were built with first dimension light, and the South Jetty completed, Pt. Adams light was felt to be unnecessary. The service was ordered discontinued January 31, 1891. The building was ordered razed by the U. S. Secretary of War a few years later. This was carried out January 12, 1912 thus eliminating the class of Anchor and in shipping at the mouth of the Columbia River.

FORT STEVENS:

This fort was built to guard the entrance of the Columbia River along with Fort Columbia and Fort Cayah by the Washington side of the river in the 1850's. The fort was abandoned and accidentally stumbled upon by a farmer and his son while searching for their cattle. It was reactivated in World War I. It slowly declined in importance during the period between the two World Wars, however always manned. It was enlarged in World War II, and it is felt that it was at this fort the Japanese were aiming when they shelled the coast a few miles south of here. After World War II it was felt with modern warfare, this fort was of little benefit and it was abandoned. It is hoped that some day not too far distant, a large state park can be built here.

TOWN OF HAMMOND:

Named for A. B. Hammond, a lumber tycoon, who built the first railroad from Astoria to Seaside. It is here also that many of the descendants of Cohoway, Collaby, and the Chief of all the Clatsops and Chinooks, Comcoosy, now live.

TOWN OF HARRISON:

Named for George Warren, one of Clatsop's earliest settlers who founded the town. His home is the large one to the left before you cross the railroad tracks as you go to leave the town north-bound.

FORT CLATSOP:

This, of course, is the spot that brings you to this area. It was here the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent the winter of 1805 and 1806. The fort was 50 x 50 feet. There were 3 rooms along one wall and 4 along the other. Through the center ran a parade ground, as this was a military expedition, and Fort Clatsop was the first U. S. Military Post west of St. Louis. The first Christmas celebrated by white men in the Northwest was celebrated here. There were 33 in the party including Sacajawea and her small son. The fort finally crumbled to a mass of rubble, and very little was done to even mark the spot. It was not until a year and a half ago that the Junior Chamber of Commerce rededicated the spot. They and other community organizations are now rebuilding the Fort in its exact replica.

YOUNG'S BAY

Lewis and Clark ferried this bay near where this bridge crosses it to reach the "Netul" river, now known as the Lewis and Clark, to reach their campsite.

ASTOR COLUMN:

We will mention the Astor Column at this point as it so easily is noted from this bridge and you may not have the time to go up to it. In 1926, the Great Northern Railroad, along with the descendants of John Jacob Astor, saw fit to build this monument. It was felt that the historic significance this area played in securing the Oregon Country south of the 49th parallel for the United States, warranted its construction. Nowhere else within a radius of only 12 miles has such events of national historical importance taken place. Here is depicted by sculpture all these events in the order in which they took place. When Captain Robert Gray, in his ship, the Columbia, discovered the river in May 1792, the first claims to this vast region were made by the U. S. Thomas Jefferson chose Lewis and Clark to cross the continent to find this great river as near as possible to its source and transend it to its mouth to strengthen this claim. Then in March 1811 the first white settlement west of the Rocky Mts. was built here by John Jacob Astor, a claim the British had to acknowledge at the end of the war of 1812.

CANNERIES:

As we drive along the Astoria waterfront we notice the Salmon and Tuna Canneries that were built here. Here, the finest quality of both Tuna and Salmon to be found anywhere, are canned.

FORT ASTORIA:

We have mentioned Fort Astoria when speaking of the monument. This spot has been set aside to memorialize the first permanent white settlement west of the Rocky Mountains. The actual fort stood on a point of land where the St. Mary's Hospital now stands. This fort was the first built by John Jacob Astor in effort to monopolize the fur industry of the world. Unfortunately, the British were very desirous of this site also. In the war of 1812 a British party arrived from the rival Northwest Company and talked Duncan McDougal, in charge of Astoria, into selling out to them. They also told of the war, the first the men here had heard of it, and warned them that a British Gun boat was on its way to capture the post. The British had possession here unmolested, from August 1813 until 1818 when it was restored to the Americans, as it was agreed that all territory was to be returned to the country that had owned it prior to the war. However, not an American lived here at the time of the restoration of the land to the Americans, and it was not until 1828 that the Americans again rebuilt a small post here in competition to the British.

FIRST CEMETERY IN NORTHWEST

As with all settlements there is, of course, going to be, sooner or later, a cemetery. The first settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, would of course, have the first cemetery west of the Rockies. This cemetery was built just east of the fort and just above the reaches of the river tide, at the present site of the USO Building.

In here was buried Princess Sunday, the Indian wife of Duncan McDougal. She was the daughter of Chief Comcomly, chief of all the Indians from the mouth of the Columbia River to The Dalles. Her name had been Princess Raven, but upon her marriage to McDougal and her acceptance of Christianity, she changed her name to Princess Sunday.

Also in this cemetery was buried John Day, the professional hunter employed by Wilson Price Hunt who led the overland party to Astoria arriving in 1812. John Day is the discoverer and explorer of the well-known John Day River and country of Eastern Oregon, as well as the stream that is also named for him, just east of Astoria. Mr. Day died at Fort Astoria in 1813 and is, in all likelihood, the first whiteman buried in the cemetery. In 1814, after the British had gained possession of the Fort, Donald McTavish, the factor here at that time, drowned in front of the post, and was also buried here. Although there were many more graves, these are the most noteworthy.

FIRST POST OFFICE:

On the vacant lot between the Flower Shop occupying the corner of 15th and Exchange and the residence on the corner of 15th and Franklin, stood the first post office chartered by the United States Government, west of the Rocky Mountains, some say St. Louis.

It was established in 1847 and John Shively was the first postmaster. Thoughtlessly, this building was torn down about 30 years ago. Now, with the Sesquicentennial celebration, the Daughters of the American Revolution are having a plaque commemorating this spot, placed here.

FIRST CUSTOMS HOUSE:

On this point of land, where Leif Erickson Drive leaves Franklin Avenue, stood the first Customs House west of St. Louis. It was the first government financed building erected in the entire region; the post office being in a private home. The Customs House was established here in 1849 by Col. John Adair. It too, was left to decay. As far as is known, no one has thought of marking this spot for anyone's memory.

FLAVEL HOUSE OR CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM:

This mansion was built by Capt. George Flavel. He amassed a fortune in many enterprises; among them was the establishment of the first Pilot Schooner service at the mouth of the Columbia River. Up to that time, bar pilots would go out in any boat available and bring a ship in, but were unable to accompany them outbound, as the small boats could not risk the dangerous bar. Miss Patricia Flavel, great grand daughter of the late Capt. Flavel gave this building to the Historical Society to be used as a museum.

TONGUE POINT NAVAL STATION:

The residents of the Astoria area saw the tremendous potentialities in Tongue Point, as a Naval Station 40 years ago. They purchased the property and improved it by dredging and clearing. However, nothing but a small buoy depot and lighthouse tender station were built there. Just prior to World War II, when appropriations were made by the U. S. Government to build additional naval installations, this site was again brought to the attention of Congress by the late Rep. James Mott. The site was approved and completed before the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is the largest military installation in Oregon. At the close of World War II, the bay east of Tongue Point was chosen as the site of the U. S. Maritime Mothball Fleet, as well as for hundreds of small naval crafts anchored at the foot of the east of the naval dock itself.

It is in these Maritime ships that so much of the surplus wheat has recently been stored.

